The War Will Put an End To Anglo-American Imperialism

Nippon Times

Fight for Oppressed Asia's Rights, For Her Freedom and Light!

No. 15,883 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

DIET CONVENES TODAY TO PASS URGENT BILLS

To Complete Organizing for 82nd Extraordinary 3-Day Session

OPENING ON WEDNESDAY

Three Budgetary Measures For Presentation Approved by Cabinet

The 82nd extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet to consider measures of utmost urgency to the country at the present decisive stage of the war will be called today.

Both Houses will meet during the day and complete the work of organizing for the session, which will be opened on Wednesday morning with ceremony in the House of Peers.

There will be eight legislative bills to be considered by the Diet in the coming session in addition to three budgetary bills.

These monetary bills are:

1. Additional appropriations to the 1943-44 General Budget.
2. Additional Appropriations to the 1943-44 Special Account Budgets.
3. Bill concerning treasury payments on contracts outside the budget.

Readjustment of Enterprises

The legislative bills include one for the readjustment of private enterprises and another extending the term of membership of prefectural assembly members.

All Government bills, whether legislative or budgetary, will be considered by the House of Representatives in advance of the House of Peers.

The Budget Committee of the Lower House will deal with all three budgetary bills.

As for the legislative measures, they will be examined by the House in three special committees.

The House expects to finish its legislative work by the morning of June 18, the third and last day of the session. Before it adjourns it may adopt a resolution saying that the people of the Empire are locked up in the resolution to endure every sacrifice in the cause of complete triumph over the United States and Britain.

Both the Government and the House of Representatives completed preparations for the session on Monday.

The Cabinet, in a session which got under way before midday and lasted into the afternoon, approved the three budgetary bills which will be introduced into the session. It also examined and approved the administrative speech Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo is to make first in the House of Peers, and then in the House of Representatives on Wednesday following the opening ceremony of the session.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association to which practically all members of the House of Representatives belong held a meeting of its directors at party headquarters at noon on Monday.

A meeting of all members with seats in the House of Representatives followed at 2 p.m.

General Abe Speaks

General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Association, addressing the meeting, clarified the course to be pursued by the association in the extraordinary session.

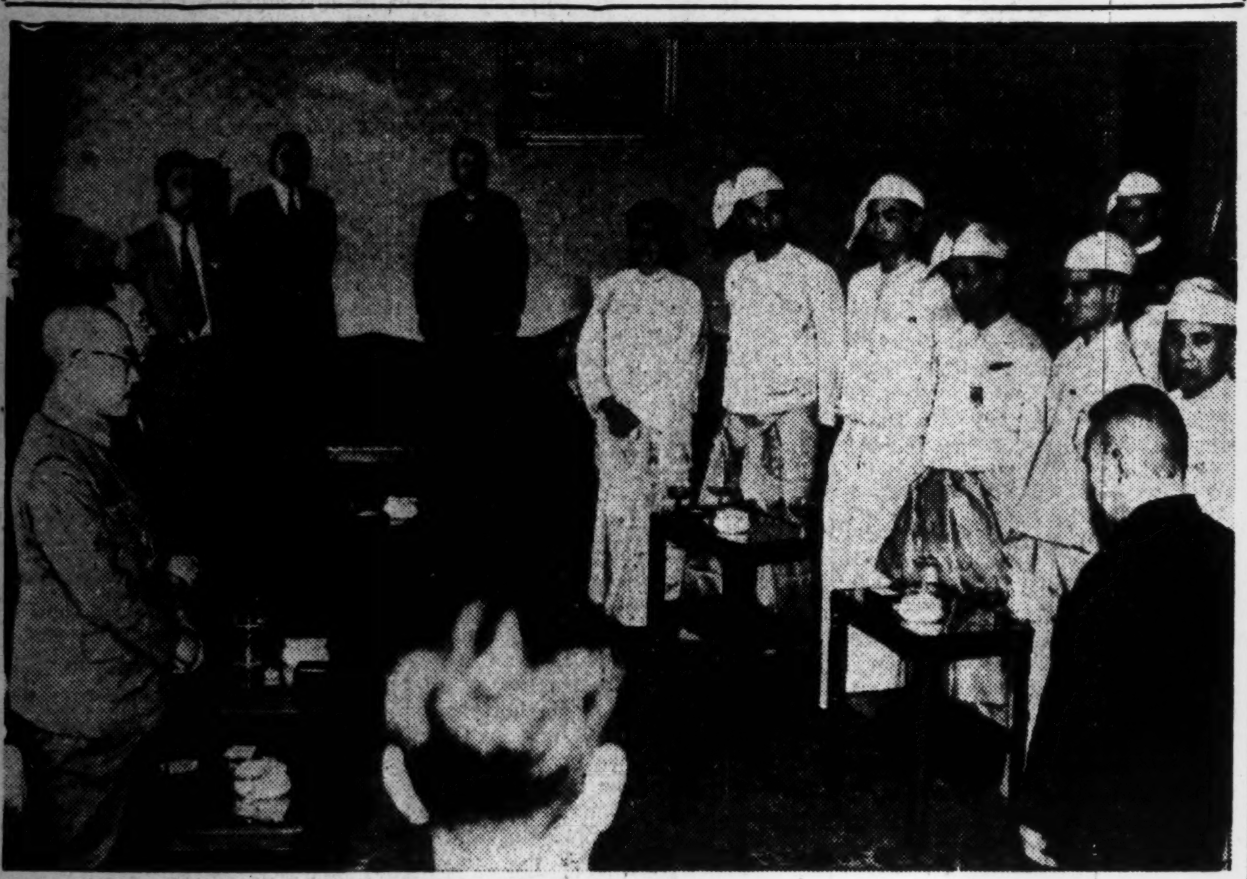
Fusanosuke Maeda, Senior Director, and Tsuneo Kanemitsu, chairman of the political inquiry committee in the Association, followed with addresses that chiefly dealt with the manner in which House members of the association are desired by these party leaders to approach their Diet work.

Toward the end of the meeting which broke up at 4 p.m. rules were adopted requiring members wishing to offer bills to the House or address questionnaires to the Government to do so with the understanding of the directors of the Association.

Members also are required to consult the directors of the Association before they support bills offered by members who do not belong to the association.

The rules further provide that it is with the approval of House members of the Association at a general meeting that all House committees except the petitions Committee shall decide their final attitude toward the measures in their hands.

Thanks Prime Minister



The Burmese Inspection Party headed by U Ba Lwin, all dressed in pink or white Burmese national costumes, formally called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence on Monday afternoon. After greeting the visitors, Prime Minister Tojo proposed a toast for New Burma which was responded by U Ba Lwin who thanked the Prime Minister for his staunch support extended to Burma and wished Japan victory and its lasting prosperity. In the morning, they called on Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada at the Navy Ministry, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki at the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the Foreign Ministry. Photo shows the Burmese visitors at the Prime Minister's official residence.

'43-44 EXTRA BUDGET DECIDED BY CABINET

Information Board Reveals Outline for General Accounts, Totaling ¥620,000,000

The supplementary budget for the general and special accounts for the fiscal year of 1943-44 to be presented to the extraordinary session of the Diet was decided upon by the Government at an emergency Cabinet meeting held Monday. With this the Government expects to have everything in readiness for the measures for the adjustment of enterprises and the increased production of food, the main objectives of the Extraordinary Diet.

According to a Board of Information announcement revealing the outline of the supplementary budget, that for the general accounts amounts to ¥620,000,000 in revenue and expenditures. The announcement follows:

The 1943-44 Fiscal Year Supplementary Budget Amount

(Changes possible as a result of computation adjustment)

(1) General Accounts (In ¥1,000)

Revenue:	
Extraordinary Division	620.004
Ordinary Revenue	6.776
Bonds	313.228
Surplus from Last Year	300.000
Expenditures:	
Ordinary Division	76
Extraordinary Division	619.927
Total	620.004

The Expenditures for Various Ministries (In ¥1,000)

Home Ministry	4,416
Finance Ministry	3,190
Agriculture Ministry	491.356
Commerce Ministry	63.479
Welfare Ministry	57.561
Total	620,004

(2) Special Accounts

Supplementary Expenditures for Various Special Accounts (In ¥1,000)

Government-General of Chosen	140.414
Chosen Food Management	368.750
Government-General of Taiwan	43,149
Taiwan Rice Transfer Management	16.640
Gov't Bond Adjustment Funds	420.874
Bond Funds	440.008
Imperial Railways	2,000

CHUNGKING REGIME TO PUNISH SLACKER

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 13.—Reflecting its desperate attempt to cover the tremendous consumption of the military strength in the futile resistance against the Japanese Forces, Chungking dispatches available here revealed that the Chungking regime yesterday again published the extract of Article 15 of Military Service Evasion Law which was revised in May.

The article provides that those who try to avoid military calls shall be given death penalty or imprisonment of seven years to life.

It is also stipulated that those who serve in the army for others who have been called to military service shall be punished equally.

Manchoukuo Plans To Create 500,000 Acres Of Rice Paddy-Fields

Domei

HSINKING, June 14.—A gigantic plan to develop 500,000 acres of paddy fields along the Second Sungari River, tributary of the Sungari, giving annual rice yield of approximately 15,000,000 bushels, has been drawn up by the Manchoukuo authorities as part of their State development plan. According to the plan, water from the Fengman dam which was put into operation in March this year, will be utilized to irrigate the projected paddy-fields. The construction work will require 160,000 to 170,000 men and will take from three to four years.

CHINESE STATESMAN ARRIVES IN HSINKING

Wang Yin-tai Given Big Ovation by Prominent Leaders Of Manchoukuo

Domei

HSINKING, June 14—In order to consolidate further the relations between China and Manchoukuo and at the same time to inspect various conditions in Manchoukuo, Wang Yin-tai, Director of the Industries Board of the North China Political Affairs Commission, accompanied by suite members arrived here by train at 12:25 p.m. today.

Mr. Wang is acting as representative of Chu Shen, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

At the station, the Chinese statesman was greeted by leading Manchoukuo Government figures including Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng, War Minister General Hsing Shih-lien, Finance and Commerce Minister Yuan Chen-tse, Agricultural Development Minister Huang Fu-chun, as well as by the Chinese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, Chen Chi-cheng.

After a brief rest at Yamato Hotel, Mr. Wang proceeded to the Imperial Palace and registered in the Imperial Registry.

Later, he visited the National Shrine and the War Memorial Tower.

In the evening, he will attend a dinner given in his honor by Ambassador Chen at the latter's official residence.

U.S. Awards Contracts

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 13.—Contracts for the construction of 234 oil tankers, 37 concrete vessels, 411 converted Liberty-type transports and 247 Liberty-type transports were awarded to shipbuilding concerns throughout the United States, it was announced by the United States Maritime Commission today.

PHILIPPINES TO HAVE MEDICAL BODY SOON

Establishment of Institute for Malaria Relief Also Announced by Vargas

Domei

MANILA, June 14.—The Philippine Medical Society will shortly be established here, it was disclosed today. Preparations are being made by the Health Bureau of the Department of Education, Health and Public Welfare.

The Society consists of all physicians of the Philippines. The Society will be the organ for announcing results of medical researches in the Philippines. It will also make arrangements for the sending of Filipino students and research workers to Japan and for the invitation of foremost Japanese medical experts to accelerate the development of the medical world of the Philippines.

Malaria Institute Established

Domei

MANILA, June 14.—Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, announced today the establishment of the Institute for the Relief of Malaria Patients. It will be headed by the Commissioner of Education and Welfare.

It was learned in this connection that the primary mission of the newly-organized institute is to spread knowledge on the prevention of malaria disease and provide medical supplies free.

AXIS, FOES AIM FOR AIR POWER TO WIN VICTORY

Both Eastern and Western Fronts Scenes of Struggles For Mastery of Skies

DECISIVE ACTION EXPECTED

Landing Operations on European Continent Considered Unthinkable for Time Being

Domei

BERLIN, June 13.—Air power is now the key to victory in the European War and the Axis and anti-Axis forces are alike concentrating the bulk of their energies on the task of securing it.

On the Eastern Front the struggle for the mastery of the air is increasing in intensity between the Germans and Soviets. On the Western Front, the Germans and British are blasting and pounding each other's home countries as well as advance bases, while on the Mediterranean fierce air battles are continuing and it is thought a decisive action would be seen there before long.

The Anglo-American forces which had managed to secure North Africa only after sacrificing an enormous volume of manpower and materials in a desperate struggle lasting six months were expected to make it their springboard for a large-scale offensive on the European continent. In fact, determined attacks have been made on Pantelleria and Lampedusa. On June 7 the anti-Axis forces attempted a landing on Lampedusa and failed. Information from enemy sources says Pantelleria has fallen. The latter shows that the anti-Axis forces have decided to attack for a change. In fact, they are circulating the rumor that they are ready to attack not only the Mediterranean bases of the Axis but also the European continent, by way of irritating the Axis peoples. At the same time they are endeavoring to inflict as much damage as possible on German and Italian munition industries and civilians at large by means of air raids so as to paralyze their fighting strength. Landing operations on the continent, however, are considered unthinkable, at least for the time being.

The following points are adduced in the support of this view:

Defense Tight

(1) Since the Atlantic defense walls were completed by the Axis early in May, the European continent has become watertight at all points from Norway to the north and the Bay of Biscay to the south. The shore defense on the Mediterranean has also been strengthened daily and the entire coastal area of southern France has been turned into a chain of strong fortresses.

(2) If the anti-Axis forces intend to invade the European continent they must use a huge fighting strength, enormous quantities of materials and numerous ships but it will take considerable time even

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, June 15, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Our Hopes of the Diet Session

YOMIURI-HOCHI.—The extraordinary session of the Diet to consider measures for the readjustment of private enterprises and achievement of self-sufficiency in food will be called today. One has no doubts about the urgency of these questions which received the attention of the Diet in the last session. Of the two questions, the one of adjusting private enterprises will be the more hotly debated. No one would object to the underlying idea of the plan for adjustment of private enterprises. The proposed measure involves the liquidation of many civilian enterprises and elimination of a large number of small and medium size merchants and industrialists. Many persons would be put on jobs to which they are not much accustomed. This would not cause any one to entertain doubts about the measure, since this is a thing that cannot be helped when the one thought of the people is to bring the war to a definitely victorious end. But there is no reason to inflict needless hardship on the persons who have to leave their present occupations. It is part of statesmanship to see that the spiritual, economic, and social effects on these persons is as small as possible. We hope that the Government will be successful in minimizing the friction the adjustment of private enterprises is likely to cause among the people affected by the measure.

Expertness in putting the measures into effect is desired and, at the same time, the people must understand fully the necessity for these measures, and understanding that, gladly sacrifice what has to be sacrificed. To gain this voluntary cooperation there is probably nothing more effective than the discussion in the Diet.

Because the problem is as important and its effects as serious as they are, there is the possibility of a slight mistake in its handling bringing about useless discussion on the national policy and some unexpected difficulties. Thus special expectations are placed on the serious attitude of the authorities and on the wise leadership on the part of leaders of the Imperial Rule As-

(Continued on Page 2)

OUR NAVY FLIERS DOWN 33 ENEMY WARPLANES OVER RUSSELL ISLANDS

German and Italian Airmen Blast 41 Anti-Axis Vessels

Big Air Offensives Carried Out in Mediterranean Since Occupation of Lampedusa; 17 Foe Ships Definitely Sunk; U.S.-British Hopes Crushed

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, June 13.—From the time the anti-Axis forces succeeded in occupying Pantelleria, Lampedusa, and Linosa up till Saturday evening, the Axis Air Forces have sunk or damaged a total of 41 anti-Axis vessels. Of that number 17 are believed to have been sunk confirmedly.

On Saturday, when the islands in the Sicilian Strait had fallen into Anglo-American hands for the time being, the German and Italian Air Arms suddenly moved out in a huge offensive and, as announced on Saturday noon by the Italian High Command, dealt tremendous and significant damage upon the enemy. According to reports received here up till Saturday evening, the number of enemy ships blasted by the German Air Arm around Sicily, by Italian torpedo plane raids off Cyrenaica and Derna, and by Italian Air Forces' raids on Philippeville in Algeria include one 8,000 ton transport, 14 landing launches, three cruisers, nine merchantmen, and 14 other medium and small craft. Of the total of 41 anti-Axis vessels sunk or damaged, 17 are believed to have been confirmedly sunk.

These results are the first and greatest attained by the Axis Forces since the termination of the operations in Tunisia and are significant in that they show clearly the solid Axis determination not to allow the anti-Axis forces free passage through the Sicilian Strait in spite of the islands there having fallen into their hands.

What is further important is that the results are standing proof showing how much the Axis Air Forces on Sicily and Sardinia have been strengthened. This has blasted away Anglo-America's dreams of landing on Italy.

Islands Not Important

Domei

ROME, June 13.—Contrary to anti-Axis propaganda, informed circles here point out that Pantelleria and Lampedusa are not of strategic importance for the free passage of anti-Axis vessels through the Sicilian Strait. With Sicily, Sardinia and Italy Proper welded into one solid front base, any anti-Axis vessel passing through the strait will be subjected to as fierce and intense, if not more, bombings as have been carried out heretofore, they declare. Meanwhile reports indicate that the main strength of the Italian Navy has moved out for action.

America and Britain regard heavily the strategic value of Pantelleria and Lampedusa believing that the occupation of the two islands will give it free passage of the Sicilian Strait. Informed cicles here, however, point out that it is a grave mistake for America and Britain to regard the holding of the two islands as the necessary requisite for a free passage of the strait because:

1. Today when Sicily, Sardinia, and Italy Proper have been built into a powerful first line defensive base, the anti-Axis vessels passing the strait will be subjected continuously to bombing by German and Italian planes just as they have been in the past.

2. The two bases were important during the Tunisian campaign as the advance bases, but now with Tunisia abandoned and Italy concentrating on fortifying and defending Europe it is militarily more advantageous to abandon the two islands.

In any case however, the feeling that the situation is serious is felt clearly. The 46,000,000 people of Italy hold an extremely solid determination and each one is burning with the spirit to fight the enemy until the last. Trained by three years of Fascist wartime discipline the people are trying to go back to the traditional spirit of, or example, of being able to carry on for three days on bread soaked in water. A minimum living is guaranteed as long as Italy is connected to the European fortress as one of its corners and upon this food setup an indomitable fighting spirit is set up.

Preparing for further seriousness, the whole Italian Forces are cooperating with the German Forces setting up complete coastal defenses. The main strength of the Italian Navy, not heard of much until now, apparently has moved out to defend Italy Proper, and is awaiting the time to pour out gunfire as "mobile fortresses" in their mission to defend Italy.

P.I. FISHERY SHOWS BIG DEVELOPMENT

Bonito, Tunny Caught Off Davao Area

Domei

DAVAO, June 13.—In the Southern Regions, particularly in the Davao and Zamboanga districts, large catches of tunny and bonito are being made.

The Nanko Suisan and the Nanyo Suisan Fishery Guilds are exerting energetic efforts to manufacture dried bonito in large amounts in order to supply Japan and other countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Meanwhile, in Mindanao, which also is an inexhaustible mine of fishes, fishing-nets are being manufactured by the inhabitants there in increasing amounts.

Because of an increase in the production of fishing-nets and constant and strenuous efforts on the part of fishermen, great hopes are entertained for the future of the fishing industry in the Southern Regions.

Native Officials Named

Domei

SURABAYA, June 14.—Departing from the traditional practice of the Dutch administration, the native officials will be appointed to head the six new districts which have just been created by the municipal authorities here under the local administration reform plan introduced by the Japanese Military Administration, it is learned.

DECORATIONS GIVEN TO MANCHOUKUOANS

Presented by China to Foreign Chief, Premier

Domei

HSINKING, June 14.—Chen Chi-cheng, Chinese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, at 11 a.m. today called on the Foreign Ministry and presented Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng with the Special Class Order of Tung Kuang.

Other recipients of the Special Class Order of Tung Kuang were Premier Chang Ching-hui, President of the Privy Council, General Tsang Shih-i Ambassador to China, Lu Yung-huan and Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the State Council, Rokuzo Takebe.

The First Class and Second Class Orders of Tung Kuang were presented to ten and six persons respectively.

NEW COLORS TO RED ARMY

Flag Adopted Is Decorated With Portrait of Lenin

Domei

MOSCOW, June 13.—New colors will be presented to the Soviet army corps and Stalin's personal guard units, it was revealed by a special Commissariat decree issued by the Council of People's Commissars on Friday.

The new flag which was adopted by the Council is decorated with the portrait of Lenin and emblazoned with the words, "For Our Fatherland!"

Another Furious Air Duel Staged Over Solomons Group

BATTLE ON JUNE 12

2,383 Hostile Planes Blasted By Our Forces Since August Last Year

In another furious aerial encounter over the Russell Islands in the Solomons group in the Southwestern Pacific, Imperial Navy Air Units on June 12 shot down 33 enemy planes, according to an announcement by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Monday.

It will be recalled that the Imperial Navy Air Force shot down 49 enemy planes on June 7 over the same islands in one of the fiercest air battles to date in the War of Greater East Asia.

Monday's communique follows:

"Imperial Naval Air Units, again sweeping over the Russell Islands in a large formation on June 12, engaged several dozen enemy planes in combat and shot down 33 of them.

"Our losses comprise five planes not yet returned."

Severe Warfare

The aerial warfare now waged between the Japanese and American air forces in the South Pacific is mounting severer daily.

Depending on its huge productivity, the United States is sending planes after planes in succession in an attempt to continue its counter-offensive, but each time its plan is nipped in the bud, as its planes easily fall prey to Japanese navy warplanes.

When the Japanese raiding units reached the skies of the Russell Islands on Saturday, the enemy fighter planes numbering about 70 were flying over the islands to challenge them. Theirs was in a more advantageous position than ours. Nothing daunted, the Japanese air squadron darted itself right into the midst of the enemy planes. A really large-scale air duel was thus staged between the forces of the two countries. About 150 planes took part in the combat for nearly 30 minutes.

In spite of the fact that the enemy planes were in a far more advantageous position than the Japanese, they shunned from taking aggressive action. It was the Japanese forces that carried the fight from the beginning. As a result of this great difference in the fighting spirit, the enemy experienced tremendous odds and lost 33 planes, nearly half of its number engaged in the combat. The United States, however, has followed the same old policy of hiding the fact from the public and has announced that only six of its planes were lost.

2,383 Planes Blasted

The total number of enemy planes shot down or damaged by Japanese Navy Air Forces and Japanese Army Forces both in aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire during the period from the First Battle of the Solomons in August last year to June 12 this year reached 2,383. Of this number, 2,109 were shot down and 274 were damaged.

U.S. Admits Attacks

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 13.—The United States Navy Department announced today that Japanese Air Units raided Russell Islands of the Solomon Group yesterday and in an aerial combat that followed the American air forces lost six planes.

Moresby, Buna Hit

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 13.—Port Moresby and Buna were again subjected to the intense raids of the Imperial Air Forces, it was disclosed today in a war bulletin issued by the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific.

Cunningham in Ankara

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 13.—Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet, arrived in Ankara today and he is scheduled to confer with the Turkish Prime Minister and concurrently Chief of the General Staff Sukru Saracoglu, Foreign Minister Hazan Menemenjoglu and others.

MEMBERS OF DIET EXHORTED BY ABE

Extraordinary Significance of Coming Session Stressed Before Parliamentarians

Stressing the extraordinary significance of the 82nd Diet session to be convened Tuesday, General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, exhorted the members of the House of Representatives to do their best in assisting the Imperial Rule through their Parliamentary activities. General Abe spoke before the meeting of the members of the Diet held at 2 p.m. Monday at the headquarters of the Association.

Pointing out that the administrative measures to be submitted by the Government for approval at the forthcoming Diet session are such that will bring about large-scale changes in the economic and industrial fields of Japan, General Abe requested his audience that prudent and thorough considerations be exercised in handling these proposals in full cognizance of the serious influences they will exert on the national life.

Abe's Message

General Abe's message follows:

"With the intensification of the war situation, the nation's will to fight has been the more heightened as was evinced by the assemblies at the rallies recently held in Tokyo and Osaka under the joint sponsorship of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and our Association. The entire nation is now gripped with the grim determination to follow the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and the gallant Garrison at Attu Island headed by the late Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki and to crush America and Britain.

"The forthcoming Diet session, to be held at this stage when the nation's morale is mounting, should be an opportunity whereby to demonstrate at home and abroad our firm will to fight this war to the bitter end. The session is of unprecedented importance and significance throughout the constitutional history of this country.

"Throughout the last regular and extraordinary Diet sessions, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has offered all-out cooperation to the Government and demanded that it should carry out its wartime measures daringly and decisively, in view of the pressing war situation.

Cooperation Given Gov't

"Since the close of the 81st Diet session, our Association offered all cooperation it could to the Government in the latter's execution of various wartime measures. For example, we conducted exhaustive investigations into the delivery of rice throughout the country, thereby to offer data for the carrying out of a proper food policy which is of prime importance at the present moment. Our Association also thoroughly investigated into the real aspects of transportation and the production of the five major industrial resources and contributed to the application of proper urgent measures to them by the Government.

"That the Government called the coming Diet session to cope with the changed situation that has been brought about since the last session and to deliberate over new adequate measures attests to its firm will to go through this difficult situation together with the entire nation.

"The bills concerning the securing of foodstuffs and the adjustment of business enterprises which will be submitted to the coming Diet session are of urgent necessity and our association has already suggested measures based on investigations by its Political Affairs Investigation Committee, to the Government and on the other hand, requested the nation that full cooperation be given to the execution of these measures.

Different From Previous Ones

"The Government's measures to be proposed at the forthcoming Diet session are different from others so far submitted in their scale and necessity. These measures will bring about a radical change in the machinery of Japan's industry and economy and as such must be deliberated upon with utmost prudence.

"I request you that in deliberating over them, you gentlemen who are well versed in your respective lines will give full consideration so that the production of war supplies may be greatly increased."

CAPTIVES IN SHONAN ARE KINDLY TREATED

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—A report testifying to the fair and equal treatment accorded by the Japanese to anti-Axis war prisoners interned in Shonan has been dispatched to the headquarters of the International Red Cross Society in Geneva by the representative of the Red Cross Society stationed in Tokyo, it was reported here from New Delhi today.

The report is as follows:

"The representative of the International Red Cross Society in Shonan is satisfactorily carrying on his assigned duties. The Japanese military authorities in Shonan are extending every possible assistance toward the Red Cross Society representative and are kindly cooperating with the representative in raising necessary funds for the purchase of medical instruments for the prisoners."

Axis, Foes Aim For Air Power To Win Victory

(Continued From Page 1)

to collect the minimum indispensable for such an undertaking.

(3) At the Washington conference, the anti-Axis strategy split in two under the pressure of American public opinion, the United States to concentrate on the Pacific and Britain to attend to Europe. Thus the ratio between the Axis and anti-Axis fighting strengths has been considerably changed in the Axis favor.

(4) In order to make an attack on the continent effective, the Red Army must launch a major offensive on the Eastern Front but the Red Army has not yet accumulated a strength sufficient for such a move.

In these circumstances, the anti-Axis forces are expected to continue their bombing operations while preparing for the invasion of Europe. Their attention is most likely to be turned to Sardinia, Sicily, Lampedusa and the Balearic Islands and to Spain and Turkey.

Ruhr Air Fighting

Meanwhile, the British have carried out desperate air attacks in the Ruhr area. Prime Minister Churchill himself had said while staying in Washington that an air offensive will be the decisive factor in this war. The Germans, however, are repaying air raid with air raid and are adopting effective means of frustrating the anti-Axis air attack plans. It is believed that the bombing operations of the anti-Axis forces will become markedly enfeebled before long. The Axis forces are said to be waiting for the long-vaunted continental offensive of the Anglo-American camp to destroy the enemy strength at a single blow.

No spectacular developments have recently been seen on the Eastern Front. As announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters, the Soviets are losing aircraft at the rate of 100 -150 planes a day on the average. The Germans carried out large-scale air raids on Gorky, Volhof and Yalosravry in the last eight days, showing that they still have a large margin of air strength to devote to such exploits. It is to be noted, however, that the Red Army has mobilized an astonishing number of planes. Information received from the front indicates that the Soviets have massed a huge air strength behind the central and southern lines over a length of 700 kilometers. Another dispatch says that a large strength of Soviets has been massed in an area joining Kharkov and Kursk. This is taken to be in preparation for defense rather than attack.

Soviet Capacity

Godfrey Blunden, of the British paper Evening Standard, who has recently returned from Moscow, says that the Soviet mobilization capacity has struck the ceiling and if the Soviets continue to lose their strength at the present rate it would soon become impossible to make replacements. Consequently, it is likely that the Soviets will adopt a policy of avoiding consumption by gradual retreat in the face of the German onslaught rather than go out of their way to be decimated.

What, then, will be the German strategy? Since they have already occupied the granary of Europe, the Ukraine, and other important economic centers, it does not seem necessary for the Germans to launch any major offensive this summer but merely to continue local operations to reduce the fighting strength of the Red Army by degrees, holding the main strength reserve for the annihilation campaign to be developed against the Anglo-American forces when they make their attempts at landing on the Mediterranean coast. What appears to support this view is the editorial of the Frankfurter Zeitung for June 11:

German View

"The anti-Axis forces have recently grown feverish in their nerve tactics in connection with their continental invasion plan. The Axis Command can hardly be expected to be moved by such threats and it is placidly waiting for its opportunity. It is an important factor that the Axis forces can afford to wait for an opportune moment to strike. But who is waiting for what and which side is it that is preparing to attack? Only God knows. The Axis now controls the heart of Europe but the anti-Axis forces are shut out of the European continent, in exactly the same way that they have been driven out of East Asia and are unable to invade the Japanese sphere of influence. Time is with the Axis both in Europe and East Asia. The Germans can wait at their leisure without wearying their nerves for the self-integration of the anti-Axis forces under the pressure of time."

Whether the Germans will launch their summer offensive or not, there can be no question of the iron solidity of the Axis defense on the Eastern, Western and Mediterranean Fronts. As clear from the address of Minister of Munitions Albert Speer at the awarding of honors to deserving munition industry workers at Berlin on June 5, the German war industry in May established an all-time high, so that the Axis home front may be regarded as strong as the fighting lines.

LUFTWAFFE MAKES WIDESPREAD RAIDS

Damage Caused to British Mainland—Many Enemy Ships Sunk in Mediterranean

Domei

LISBON, June 14.—German air units bombed the London area and other cities on the southwestern coast of the British mainland on the night of June 13, causing damage and casualties, it was announced by the British Air Ministry the following morning, according to a London dispatch received here. The dispatch further said that the British Air Ministry's announcement came when the Luftwaffe was bombing the northeastern coast of Britain early on the morning of June 14.

Mediterranean Results Told

Domei

BERLIN, June 13.—The dazzling and daring feats of the Luftwaffe that is wreaking havoc on anti-Axis vessels in Mediterranean waters were related by a military commentator of the German News Agency.

According to the D.N.B. report, after waiting for the dense fog to lift early yesterday morning, the Luftwaffe swooped down on anti-Axis troops and vessels on and off Pantellaria Island, and sank at least 12 landing boats of the enemy.

Furthermore, heavy bombers of the Luftwaffe attacked British vessels off Lampedusa Island last night, and braving the fierce anti-aircraft fire from enemy batteries, hurtled numerous large and medium-sized bombs on the British ships. During this furious raid a British warship received a direct bomb hit and exploded with violent repercussion, the D.N.B. report continued.

The dispatch also added that a bomber unit of the Luftwaffe straffed the harbor of Bizerta and either sank or crippled at least 20 anti-Axis vessels in the port. In these raids the German air forces suffered the loss of only one plane that has not returned.

Germans Down 29 Planes

Twenty-nine anti-Axis planes were downed by the German forces in the raids attempted twice by the enemy on the night of June 12 on western Germany, it was announced by German military authorities on Sunday.

Also, fifteen of the American four-engined bombers which approached northern Germany at dawn Sunday morning in two separate units were brought down by the vigilant and effective German defense corps. Only a part of the marauders reached over Bremen Bay and the fortified harbor of Kiel, but the enemy planes only blindly dumped bombs on residential districts and fled for safety.

GOOD HARVEST IN CHINA PREDICTED BY ISHIWATA

Economic Adviser to Nanking Government Gives Encouraging Talks at Canton

Domei

CANTON, June 13.—The abundant wheat crop this year throughout China under the control of the National Government was disclosed as an important factor stabilizing the nation's economic structure, according to Sotaro Ishiwata, economic adviser to the National Government of China, upon arriving here from Nanking on his first inspection tour in South China in a press interview.

"It was announced that the National Government has decided to issue the new savings bonds as from July 1 and the new premium-saving bonds as from August 1 for five million yuan each and these two kinds of the new bonds will be reissued alternately every other month," he declared.

"The nation's surplus funds absorbed by these savings bonds will be appropriated for the further development of the nation's various industries," he added.

Furthermore, Mr. Ishiwata stated that the Kwangtung Provincial Government has decided to issue the bonds to the amount of 1,000,000,000 yuan in order to raise the necessary funds for local reconstruction work.

Research Conducted On Medicinal Herbs In Island of Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, June 14.—The health section of the Japanese Military Administration in Java has been conducting research work on the valuable native medicinal herbs found in Java numbering more than 300 varieties, it is learned. The specially selected 20 specimens have been cultivated near Bandoeng aiming at manufacturing various medicines on a large-scale. Meanwhile, several essential chemical products formerly imported overseas will soon be self-supplied as most of these may be manufactured from iodine and salt which are abundantly found throughout the island.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

sistance Political Association.

We also desire the Diet members too to place first importance on the requirements of the times, understand completely their duties in breaking ground for the effecting of the national policies, and in their effecting, act as the bridge between the Government and the people.

The emergency measures for the increased production of foodstuffs apparently has not drawn as much interest from the people as the adjustment of enterprises. However, the situation and movement of the recent situation in the world makes us feel deeply the absolute necessity of bringing about a complete self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. Whether the Government proposals in the Diet is one which keeps pace with the importance of the problem we will know with the discussion in the Diet but at any rate it is desirable for the Government and the people at this time to further their recognition of this fundamental problem.

Whether or not there are some gaps obstructing the increased production there are few nations other than our's equipped with such advantageous conditions for self-sufficiency, and when the Government and people unite, an epochal increase is possible.

Needless to say this Diet is the greatest chance, beside handling present problems, to further raise the people's fighting will and determination to crush America and Britain what with the recent death in action of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and the heroic last charge of Colonel Yamazaki and his forces on Attu. That is the point in which we want to find the significance of this decisive wartime Diet.

Rule-Aid Directors Named

Five new directors of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association were appointed on Monday. They are Count Tadamasa Sakai, member of the House of Peers, Kazutami Tago, Yadanji Nakajima, Toshima Nishikata, and Kozo Yamamoto, all members of the House of Representatives.

NORTH BORNEO SEES RAPID DEVELOPMENT

Scribe Travelling on Only Railday Notices Land of Great Possibilities

Jesselton, conspicuous with its red roofs against the dark blue expanse of the sea is the starting point of the only railway in Borneo. The same railway line was first constructed in 1900 connecting Jesselton, Melalap, Beaufort and Weston over a distance of 116 miles. The British who made it the cultural center of North Borneo equipped the city with hospitals, a pension house and other public welfare institutions.

The train sped round the skirts of Mt. Kinabalu. Through the windows rich fields came into sight. Presently the train reached a small village which is governed by a Chinese. There is not a single Japanese resident and aboriginal tribes constitute the village population. Those native inhabitants who are skilled in riding, greeted us in a party of 150, carrying spears in their hands. They looked brave and valiant. Tinkling bells as they galloped along added gayety and cheerfulness. They showed us their handmade baskets, fancy-work, handwoven fabric, with much pride.

Then, passing over the river we came to another village also inhabited by aboriginal tribesmen. There we were greeted at the house of one of the influential men of the village The entrance was lined with numerous big water-jars, attesting to the well-off condition of the family. We were told that the jars one possessed, the richer he was. The family members were engaged in making hemp rope, desiring to cope with the industrial development much stressed by the Japanese.

Nunnery Seen

In Api there is a nunnery founded by seven Spanish women 12 years ago, of whom two are dead and the oldest of the remaining is 70 years old. At present the same nunnery is sheltering 20 women, including five Spanish, seven Chinese, one native, one Filipino and six half-breeds. They are living entirely alien to the turmoil of the outside world, growing tapioca, fishing and quietly doing their routine works.

Leaving Api behind we got on board the train which ran on wood fuel instead of coal. The cars were comfortably provided. Presently the train pulled in at Papar station, the site of the provincial government. A pottery factory and a rice cleaning mill particularly interested us.

Then the train sped through dense jungles, and along a violent stream, while branches of jungle trees thrust through the windows of the train. The river was flooded and the landslides were so bad that we had to walk over a short distance. Arriving at Tenom we inspected the peanut oil manufacturing factory managed by some Chinese.

Finally we reached the terminus, Melalap, site of the prefectural government, over 1,000 feet above sea level. The village is mostly occupied by Muruts and other aboriginal tribes. We could but humbly bow to a few Japanese officials of the Military Administration who are doing their best for the development of this lonely village. We were informed that before the war the Chinese residents had so much influence that the British government officials found it impossible to force jurisdiction upon them, but those same Chinese have never caused any trouble to the Japanese.

Cultivation Intense

Melalap is rich with agricultural products. Under a three-year project 3,000 acres of paddy and dry land is placed under intensive cultivation. Due to its dry climate, vegetables, fruit, and tomatoes are of good quality. Live-stock and underground resources are abundant.

As to educational functions; Melalap is provided with nine government schools and seven others for Chinese children. The sanitary condition is so defective that most of the residents are suffering from malaria. The government authorities have already taken various anti-epidemic measures with the result of checking further spreading. That night we were entertained with the performance of native dances.

On the following morning, we were awakened in heavily dewed glorious morning which was made more joyous by the singing of numerous birds. Riding on horseback we visited the airfield and crossing over the plateau we headed for another village. Over the distance of 12 miles the horses carried us to the village beyond the plateau, where we were welcomed by the Muruts and other native people who were carrying spears in their hands. Horses being their capital property the village is abundant with pasture land.

Thus, the development of the plateau on the northeast of North Borneo will greatly enrich the agricultural and lumber industries.

Opens New Branches

The Southern Regions Development Bank has decided to open branches at Palembang in Sumatra, Rangoon in Burma and Miri in North Borneo in addition to those already established at Manila, Djakarta, and Shonan, it is learned. These branches will also issue notes within their respective regions, it is said.

Turkey Seizes Grain

ANKARA—The Turkish Government has ordered that certain percentages of this year's grain crop be confiscated by the State. They are 20 per cent on farms producing up to six tons, 30 per cent on those producing from 6 to 15 tons and 50 per cent on those producing from 15 to 50 tons. Adequate prices will be paid and the grain thus obtained will be used for supplying the large towns.

FOE POSTWAR PLANS SHOWN UP BY BERLIN

Times Admits American Economic Imperialism Behind Scheme; Soviet Also Included

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, June 11.—The present widely-propagated Anglo-American scheme for the establishment of an organization of the united nations to deal with postwar problems, such as the support of war victims and the restitution of war damage, and the plan for the establishment of a special council for Europe in which will be represented all the European governments and their allies, have been revealed by competent political quarters in Germany as well-planned maneuvers for guaranteeing the economic predominance of the United States in the world and for handing over Europe to Bolshevism.

Both these plans are camouflaged as "economic and cultural help." The Times openly admits this plan to be a prerequisite for carrying out the suggestion, made by the USA at the famous Hot Springs Conference, that has already been detected as originating from the American economic imperialism.

The political tendency of the plan is, moreover, marked by the Exchange Telegraph that it had been arrived at after discussions with the Soviet Union which thus proved that the Soviet Union is interested in a cooperation with the great democracies in the economic and cultural sector after the war. This is another confirmation that the Soviet Union will be called to play an important role in the council for Europe. What this role will look like need not be explained further. Among the disclosures of the Anglo-American press a remark of the Times is of interest stating that this plan must be accepted as a whole by the united nations and "perhaps also by these neutrals who do not forget their joint responsibility."

If this is not merely "bluffing" it can be nothing else than a large-scale extortion towards those powers who wish to remain outside the conflict but who are now to be compelled to define their attitude on plans like this. This would enable the so-called united nations to issue certificates as to their good or bad behavior.

BIG SAVINGS DRIVE WILL BEGIN TODAY

Capital to Hold Many Functions in Month

A vigorous and extensive savings drive which is to last for a month will commence today throughout the Empire in order to stimulate wartime savings in the nation for the early attainment of the savings goal set at ¥27,000,000,000.

In Tokyo Prefecture, whose people are alloted to save ¥8,500,000,000, or approximately one-third of the total various functions have been scheduled to be held during the period to realize early the fulfillment of the obligation.

Rousing rallies and lectures will be held in public halls, business offices, factories and workshops, while colorful placards will be displayed on buildings in streets, buses and street cars.

The drive will be especially pushed in the neighborhood groups which form the nucleus of the community.

Notice!

NIPPON TIMES

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

for TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA and KOBE in Booklet Form will shortly be published for 1943

All readers whose office or home telephone numbers do not appear in the present book, or whose numbers have since been changed are requested to send in additions on corrections IMMEDIATELY.

Please address

HEAD OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA—Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA—1, Itchome, Kaigandori, Tel. (2) 5240.
KOBE—65, Naniwa-machi, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

Last Name First Name Initial
....
Office phone ....
Home phone ....

Please print or typewrite

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonamid)

- COLDS,
- PNEUMONIA,
- TONSILLITIS,
- PAROTITIS.

It sterilizes the germs of suppurative diseases, pneumonia and influenza within our bodies and proved highly efficacious for COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS last winter by practical administration.

DAIICHI Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Packets of 6, 20, 100 Tablets
At all leading drug and dep't stores

THE SANWA BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .... ¥ 107,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 55,360,000
DEPOSITS (31/12/'42) 3,952,468,200

President: SADAHIKO NAKANE
Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO

HEAD Office: Imabashi 3-chome, Osaka
TOKYO Office: Marunouchi 1-chome, Tokyo

177 Branches and 58 Sub-offices
Throughout Japan

Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Nara, Wakayama, Kobe, Himeji, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kure, Kokura, Fukuoka, Kurume, Tokushima, Kochi, Keijo, Taihoku, Tainan, Takao, Dairen, and other business centers.

Correspondents: Principal Cities at Home and Abroad.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Saragaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities in home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Director: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of values
4.—Discounting of bills
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880
Reserve Fund ... ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥148,400,000

PRESIDENT,
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama T. Okubo
J. Okada Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami T. Ohmura
K. Itoh

Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Radja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Burunei, Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

CONFUSION MARKS U.S. WAR ECONOMY

Sangyo Keizai Editor Exhaustively Analyzes Economic Fighting Strength of America

Kei Fujioka, managing-director of the Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, Osaka, has written a long article under his signature in his paper on the subject "Confusion of American Wartime Economic Strength." His article in full follows:

"'In order to gain absolute victory, it is necessary to know the enemy and one's own self,'" says Sun Tzu. Of our enemies America, Britain and Chungking, Britain and Chungking have almost lost their fighting power, leaving only America as the enemy to be reckoned with. Throwing aside its mask of freedom and pacifism America has hurtled itself before us, challenging us. And its strategy is backed up by an economic war, expecting to make its wealth and abundant materials tell. Then what sort of thing is America's economic fighting power?

"Roosevelt has declared, 'This is the year in which we will turn the Japanese mainland into a battlefield.' And Admiral Chester W. Nimitz commander-in-chief of the American Pacific fleet, said, 'We have completed preparations to blast away Japan's industrial heart.' But upon the heels of these declarations 530,000 coal miners following John L. Lewis walked out, creating an uproar in American industry. At that time it was feared that the steel industry, the railroads and other leading industries would come to a standstill. However, a truce was declared on May 2, postponing the strike for a period. Such a matter cannot be understood by the Japanese. What then is the true form of America's economic fighting power. First let us dissect Roosevelt and the Yankees.

Breakdown Unavoidable

"No matter how expert Roosevelt and his faction are at fooling the people and no matter how well they carry on their policy of deception, an American disillusionment and internal breakdown cannot be avoided. What first brought forth criticism against Roosevelt and his faction was the tremendously increased financial burden they placed on the American public. In the message Roosevelt sent to Congress on January 11 he demanded a $108,900,000,000 budget for 1943-4, of which $100,000,000,000 dollars were for war expenses.

"The budget for the year before last was $32,500,000,000. The budget for last year was twice that namely $77,000,000,000, and taking another terrific leap upward, the budget for this year is $108,900,000,000. A huge deficit is thus certain.

"The items in the war expenses and those for the year before are as follows: (in units of million dollars).

	1942	1943
Arms and ammunition	43,000	66,000
Pay, etc.	15,000	21,000
Munitions factories' construction	6,000	2,000
Other military construction.	8,000	5,000
Lend-lease, etc.	5,000	6,000
Total........	77,000	100,000

Taxes Increased

The ratio of spendings between the army and navy is 6 to 4.

"To pay for all this they carried out a tax increase of $7,000,000,000 last year and another huge increase of $16,000,000,000 this year. Further they are trying to balance the budget by issuing bonds; $22,800,000,000 worth in the year before last, $53,500,000,000 worth last year, and $65,000,000,000 worth this year. Thus, by the end of June, 1944, the American people will have been forced to shoulder $210,000,000,000 worth of bonds. The interest alone on this will require from $5,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000 yearly.

"In the year before last each American citizen had to shoulder $250, last year, $640, and this year $819. In taxes alone each American had to pay $97 the year before last, $200, last year, and $392 this year. Even in America money does not grow on trees. So with their shrewd minds, Roosevelt and his faction established a "victory" tax in October, last year and began to suck money out of the people in a nice manner. Because they are individualistic, the Americans, although they want to win the war, are completely against all additional burdens and clamorous denunciations have been levelled at Roosevelt.

Second Reason

"Because of this tremendously huge budget, an inflation in sure to arise. This inflation, the difficulty of carrying on satisfactory daily living, formed the second reason for the people's cursing Roosevelt's policies. Statistics on money in circulation of the Federal Reserve Bank show that the $10,000,000,000, in circulation jumped 50 percent in a year and reached $15,000,000,000 at the end of last year. Prices too have seen a serious rise. According to an announcement of the labor statistics bureau the price index of 87.1 of the year before last rose to 98.5 last year and to 102.3 this year. Taking into account the rising scale of illegal transactions it is evident that the actual rise is far greater.

"The bureau's production price index shows that the 148.1 of the year before last rose to 170.4 at the end of last year. And the government, in order to reorganize its economy for wartime, made a hundred eighty degree turn from its former policy of encouraging consumption, and from its New Deal and blue eagle movements to push consumption in order to fan prosperity, began to urge a cut in consumption. This is cause three of the people's dissatisfaction.

People Bewildered

"Still, Roosevelt and Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, are saying, 'We must bear still more discomforts, sorrows, and difficulties. The standard of living must be cut down to that of 1932.' The people are bewildered and complaining. To do as Roosevelt and Nelson urge is impossible for the Americans who value freedom and individualism more than anything else. Because control economy was forced on such people the disorder is made more intense. The reason for the continual strikes also lies in this point.

"On top of that the situation in the Pacific brought about a decline on the dollar market in South America. In America the people hold about $100,000,000,000 but there are not enough commodities to go around. The result is that the huge surplus of money flows into illegal channels and prices are forced further upward. The fixed incomes of office workers, firemen, police men and such others, however, have not moved up and the result is, for them extremely difficult living conditions.

"So finally on April 8, Roosevelt ordered prices pegged where they stood, prohibited any rises in prices, wages, and rural taxes and declared that some of the prices would be brought down, based on the price standard of September 15, 1942. What was aimed at was an unification and adjustment of the powers of the War Labor Board, War Manpower Commission, War Price Adjustment Bureau, and the Foodstuffs Production and Distribution Bureau.

McNutt Given Power

"At the same time it gave Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission the power to handle the shifting and abolishing of certain occupations. Thus the aim of this program was to adjust the wartime structure and at the same time to prevent the inflation from worsening.

"By this act, the Price Adjustment Bureau will set maximum prices for all goods related to daily living. The act is based on four points; control of wages, control of food prices and rationing, taxes, and savings.

"Terrific reaction followed this. The farmers of the south rose against the fixing of prices and are working to pass a law for raising prices. On the fixing of maximum wages both the A.F.L. and C.I.O. reacted violently and started a movement to wipe out that rule. And with the Labor Board useless, strike cases have worsened.

Unions Challenge Gov't

"Labor union leaders have challenged the government saying, We promised at the beginning of the war that labor problems would be solved through negotiations among the government, capital and labor but that now has become impossible. If the government does not repeal the price fixing act it will not be able to avoid strikes?

"Roosevelt is forced to fight a two-front war and on top of that has taken over the role of arsenal for Britain, the Soviets and Chungking. There arose the necessity for publicizing astronomical figures, bloated budgets and terrific arms production plans. Roosevelt's aim, as he stated it, was to have an army of 12,000,000 and a reorganized two-ocean navy in 1944, with the goal for production of munitions for this year as follows:

Airplanes	125,000	(60,000 last yr.)
Tanks	75,000	(45,000 .. ..)
Bottoms (tons).	10,000,000	(8,000,000 .. ..)
	This was changed to 16,000,000 tons later.	
Anti-aircraft guns	35,000	(20,000 last year)

"In his message to Congress in January, Roosevelt said that other than bottoms the production was from 20 to 25 percent lower than that aimed at. Even that is believed to include much exaggeration. The Times, London, even declares that there are numerous obstacles confronting American wartime economy. It points out that, first, there is the shortage of raw materials, and second, the shortage of labor. Further obstacles are the rising number of strikes and the lack of transportation power.

Many Difficulties Sure

"For instance, even if the United States works toward a monthly production of 5,000 or 10,000 airplanes, she would meet with many difficulties. The production of airplanes requires an enormous amount of steel, copper, and aluminum. Furthermore, because of the lack of scrap-iron, the iron production method which requires scrap-iron will be impeded. Copper which will become scarce because of the expansion of the artificial rubber manufacturing industry, will not be sufficient even for the manufacture of ammunition. And the 1,050,000 tons of light metal which is said to be required this year is almost impossible to obtain.

"According to the condition pointed out by Phillip Murray, the Chairman of C.I.O., 'as there are no definite plans for production of war materials, there is a lack of coordination between the training of soldiers and the transportation of manufactured commodities. Furthermore, due to a one sided over-production, there is a danger of throwing out of work 65,000 workers in the field of bomb and airplane production within three months.'

"There is also the problem of lowering the quality of ships. At present the daily construction is 5 ships of the 'Liberty' type. However, according to a report from Lisbon, out of 17 ships launched in March at the shipyard of Henry Kaiser, the well-known king of wartime shipbuilders, 8 were defective. In April this year, a tanker built at the Portland Shipyard owned by Mr. Kaiser had such glaring defects that it was not even fit for service.

Degradation in Quality

"Thus the increase in quantity cannot get away from the degradation in quality, and it seems that, besides the ships that are like the proverbial mud boat of a badger in a Japanese tale, low-grade airplanes, tanks, and even guns are being turned out by the American manufacturers whose sole aim is the profit. In fact, for increasing the warpower in the United States, there had been 12,000,000 men set aside for the army, and 20,000,000 out of 60,000,000 hired laborers had been mobilized into wartime industries, thus absorbing into this particular field ten times as many workers in two years as were needed in time of peace. Consequently, there had been felt a drastic shortage of farm labor and labor in peacetime industries, and in order to provide for this shortage, there is no other way but to mobilize women workers into the field.

"The ratio of men and women workers during the last World War was 4 to 1, and this ratio is about to be again reached in the United States. Deeming even this to be inadequate, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission made known his intention of prohibiting the workers from going over to occupations with higher pay. It is reported that the United States government has enacted a new law which provides for violators of the above law a fine of $1,000 or a prison term of one year.

"Again the Secretary of the Conscription Bureau, Hershey, issued a decree ordering all men between the ages of 18 and 45 who are engaged in less useful industries and less urgent business to transfer themselves to industries connected with war production from May 1 this year. Also, although the farming communition are planning to mobilize 3,000,000 laborers, it has been reported at the meeting of the Senate War Manpower Commission that it was impossible to put into effect the mobilization plans for 62,200,000 men this year. Thus the American wartime economic power seems to be reaching its limit even in regard to human resources.

Necessities Rationed

"Looking now at the problem of daily necessities, sugar is limited to half a pound per person a week; coffee to one pound in five weeks for persons above 18 years of age. This is about a 40 per cent cut in the use of those commodities. The rationing system is also extended to canned goods and meat. Meat is limited to 900 grams per person a week. The use of gasoline, too, is gradually being curbed, and from March 17 the amount of gasoline to be rationed out was reduced by half so that it is almost impossible to operate automobiles now. This can be considered as a loss of the people's legs, indicating the limit of the development of American wartime economy. Moreover, the inadequacy of such important materials as rubber, tin, and tungsten is literally choking the production in the United States.

"Thus the true state of American wartime economy can be seen when the camouflaging veil is removed one by one. It seems quite plain now that the crafty magic of President Roosevelt will succumb to the light of truth with the successive defeats of the American forces. And it will not be far away when the red signals, which are raising their heads in various parts of the country, will become a grave problem for the United States, nay for the whole of the anti-Axis camp.

"Secretary of Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. has recently indicated the intention of the United States to control world economy after the war by proposing the issuance of an international currency called "unitas," while John Maynard Keynes of Great Britain is advocating the establishment of similar international currency, thereby weaving a deceptive web, of seeming to prepare for the final victory of the anti-Axis powers. In spite of all these theatrical stratagems, it is most unlikely that the political supremacy of President Roosevelt will last forever.

Republicans Ready for Election

"At present the House of Representatives has 222 Democrats as against 208 Republicans, which is an even division of power between the two leading parties. On April 14 last, the former Republican candidate for the presidency, Alfred Landon, had a conference with John Dewey, Governor of New York state and John W. Bricker, Governor of Ohio State regarding the coming presidential election. In an interview with the press after the conference, he said. 'The Republican preparations for the 1944 election are now completed. It is probable that Mr. Bricker, Governor of Ohio State will become our candidate.'

"The Republican party seems to be keeping up the appearance of wishing to continue this war in concert with the Democrats, but as the Republicans have been out of power for 10 long years, it is not difficult to surmise that, even from the point of view of regaining the party power, it will hardly give support to the policy of continuing the present war which is being carried on by President Roosevelt for his personal credit and glory. It is plain that they do not wish to think that the presidential election of November next year is not a problem for the United States alone.

"It will not be long before the people of the United States will awaken to the fact that their real enemy is not Japan nor Germany nor Italy, but that it is none other than their own President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is destroying their happy Eden-like life; who is needlessly sending their fathers, their brothers, and their sons to the bottoms of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

"Keeping these things in mind, it is wise to design the strategy against the United States. Neither the fear of the United States nor a negligent attitude toward it is to be allowed. Rather it is necessary that Japan should carry on, in the task of crushing the war-power of the United States, scrutinizing her conditions closely and coolly and always doing the best that the Japanese people are capable of."

University Students Apply For Service in Navy Air Arm

More Than 5,000 Waiting for Action on Their Applications; Many Inspired by Gallant Death Of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto

Rising to the great occasions of Greater East Asia which is conditional on complete victory in the war against America and Britain, the university and college students of the Empire are in ever increasing numbers applying for enlistment in the reserve air force of the Imperial Navy.

Their demonstration of their patriotism through enlistment as airmen is their answer to the challenge of American students who are leaving school to get enlisted in the army. Incidentally 85 per cent of American airmen are former students.

The Japanese students have determined to beat their American counterparts who are joining the air force of their country at the rate of nearly 2,500 a month.

More than 5,000 of the Japanese students are waiting for action on their applications for service with the Navy reserve air force. About 1,000 of them are of Waseda University, 800 of Meiji University, 700 of Tokyo Imperial University, 500 of Hosei University, 400 of Senshu University, 300 of Chuo University, 100 of Tokyo University of Commerce, 100 of Jochi University, and 50 of Aoyama Gakuin.

More than 300 students, 200 of them of Takushoku University and the remaining 100 Taisho University, have signified their desire to join the Navy air reserve force to the managements of the schools.

There is yet a month in which students can apply for enrollment in the Navy reserve air force with a hope of getting their applications considered by the Navy authorities.

More students of Senshu University are desirous of entering the air service of the Navy than there are application forms on hand at the school, and the Navy is pressed by the school for many more forms.

Most of the students who are eager to join the Navy as airmen expect to be graduated within the year.

The stream of applications from students for the examination they have to take before they are taken into the Navy reserve air force swelled noticeably after the announcement of the death in action of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. Many young men and students wrote to the Navy in blood, asking to be enlisted in the air force.

The Fleet-Admiral's heroic death also is largely responsible for the tremendous headway of the movement for the conversion of the school into a battlefield which the students of the higher schools in the country are carrying on among themselves.

NIPPON UNIVERSITY WINS SWIM TOURNEY

Meet Record Established by Nichidai in 800-Meter Relay Event

Natators from Nippon University for the second successive year splashed their way to victory over Rikkyo and Meiji universities on Sunday in their 10th annual triangular meet in the Meiji Shrine Pool.

Nichidai swimmers in spectacular fashion swept to first place in six of the eight events for a total of 80 points. Rikkyo trailed closely garnering 60 points, while Meiji never in the running, picked up 10 points.

Kunio Tsujita, the Nichidai merman, captured two events and led his teammates to victory in the 800 meter relay. In the 800 meter free style event, Tsujita, nosed out his teammate Amano. His time was 10 minutes 13.4 seconds. Later in the afternoon Tsujita swept to first place in the 400 meter free style race.

Rikkyo was paced by its ace free stylist, veteran Mitsuo Ohta, who finished first in the 100 and 200 meter events. Ohta copped the 200 meter event in the good time of 2 minutes 17.2 seconds.

A new meet record of 9 minutes 10.2 seconds was established by Nichidai in the 800 meter relay event. Tsujita Makino, Kawashima and Amano in a thrilling race splashed in just ahead of the Rikkyo team.

Summaries

300 meter medley relay—Won by Nichidai (Akamine, Yoshibayashi, Makino); Rikkyo, second; Meiji, third. Time—3:33.2.

800 meter free style—Won by Tsujita (Nichidai); Amano (Nichidai) second; Sakai (Rikkyo) third; Takeuchi (Meiji) fourth; Nonami (Rikkyo) fifth; Kurosawa (Rikkyo) sixth. Time—10:13.4.

200 meter free style—Won by Ohta (Rikkyo); Makino (Nichidai) second; Kawashima (Nichidai) third; Shirayama (Rikkyo) fourth; Hirano (Nichidai) fifth; Kato (Meiji) sixth. Time—2:17.2.

100 meter back stroke—Won by Akamine (Nichidai); Sawamura (Nichidai) second; Shimizu (Nichidai) third; Yamamoto (Rikkyo) fourth; Kawaie (Rikkyo) fifth; Ohno (Meiji) sixth. Time—1 11.4.

200 meter breast stroke—Won by Yoshimura (Nichidai); Tsutsumi (Rikkyo) second; Sugiyama (Rikkyo) third; Kimura (Rikkyo) fourth; Itoh (Nichidai) fifth; Suzuki (Meiji) sixth. Time—2:50.6.

100 meter free style—Won by Ohta (Rikkyo); Honda (Rikkyo) second; Makino (Nichidai) third; Kawashima (Nichidai) fourth; Shirayama (Rikkyo) fifth; Hirano (Nichidai) sixth. Time—0:60.6.

400 meter free style—Won by Tsujita (Nichidai); Nonami (Rikkyo) second; Amano (Nichidai) third; Sakai (Rikkyo) fourth; Takeuchi (Meiji) fifth; Kurosawa (Rikkyo) sixth. Time—4:49.8.

800 meter relay—Won by Nichidai (Tsujita, Makino, Kawashima, Amano); Rikkyo, second; Meiji, third. Time—9:10.2.

Point Summary

	Nichidai	Rikkyo	Meiji
300 meter medley relay ..	5	3	1
800 meter free style	12	7	3
200 meter free style	11	10	1
100 meter back stroke ..	16	5	1
200 meter breast stroke ..	12	9	1
100 meter free style	8	14	0
400 meter free style	11	9	2
800 meter relay	5	3	1
Total points.........	80	60	10

KEIO UNIVERSITY BEATS Y.C.A.C. IN BADMINTON

Collegians Make Clean Sweep In Singles Events Played At Yokohama Y.M.C.A.

Displaying brilliant form, the powerful Keio University badminton players ran roughshod over the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club Shuttlers in a match held on the Yokohama Y.M.C.A. floor on Sunday afternoon. The collegions from Tokyo made a clean sweep in the singles events, taking six straight matches besides annexing two of the three events in the men's doubles.

Sato, the No. 1 Keio representative, who incidentally rates as the leading player in Kanto, had little difficulty in turning back the Club's ace player, Captain Agajan, in straight sets by the scores of 15-6 and 15.5.

In both games, Agajan held the lead only to lose it when his opponent came up from behind to win handily with powerful placements and accurate drop-shots. "Bucky" Harriss, playing in the No. 2 slot for the Yokohama players also dropped his match in two sets by the scores of 15-5 and 15-11. Yamamoto completely overpowered his opponent in the first set but he met with stiff resistance in the second set and was fully extended to win.

Sau, the lany Keio No. 3 man played brilliantly to down Boixo in straight sets by 15-6 and 15-3, while Morimoto won from Eastlake 15-8 15-3. R. DaSilva was defeated by Morooka 15-4 and 16-4, with the former making a game bid for the game in the second set. In this set, DaSilva led 14 to 12 but could not obtain the winning point and allowed his opponent to creep up to deuce and then take the next two points for victory.

Weiss extended Rokkaku to a 15 11 first set but he weakened to enable the latter to run out in the second by the one-sided score of 15-4.

In the men's doubles, the Club's No. 3 combination of Da Silva and Boixo registered the only Club victory by taking a hard fought three set match from Morimoto and Morooka. The Club players started off strong and took the first set 15-12 but collapsed badly in the second frame to allow the Japanese to win 15 6. The third and last set was a closely contested affair and a strong last minute drive enabled the Club players to take the set and match by a 15-13 count.

Another three set match resulted when Agajan and Eastlake were defeated by Sato and Orita by the scores of 13-13, 9-15 and 15-8. The Y.C. and A.C. pair missed a chance to win the first set when they led 14-13 but an error at a critical time gave their opponents the set. The Yokohama boys attacked strongly in the second frame and aided by Agajan's brilliant play they forged ahead and won the set by a 15-9 count. The third and final set saw the Japanese pair improve in their play with the result that they took the set and match by a 15-8 score.

Weiss and Harriss, the Club's No. 1 pair proved no match for Yamamoto and Sau who turned in an easy two set victory by the scores of 15-8 and 15-6. The Y.C. and A.C. boys showed flashes of brilliancy but on the whole their play was poor in comparison to the display turned in by their opponents.

The teams follow:

Referee: Yasui.

Keio: Sato (captain), Yamamoto, Sau, Morimoto, Morooka and Rokkaku.

Y.C. and A.C.: Agajan (captain), Harriss, Boixo, Eastlake, DaSilva and Weiss.

Referee: Yasui.

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
上海 アスターハウスホテル
17 WHAMPOO RD., SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0624

BLUFF HOTEL
NO. 2, BLUFF, YOKOHAMA
TEL. 2-3616
High and Healthy Location
Best Continental Food
Attractive Rates
Chr. Petersen, Proprietor

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai 4924
Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.
Good Meals — Comfortable Rooms
ONE PERSON
E.P. Room......... ¥4.00 to ¥5.00
E.P. Room with bath ¥6.00 & ¥8.00

鈴木のカバン
Trunks & Suit Cases
SUZUKI CO.
Corner, 1-chome, Tamuracho, Shiba-ku
Formerly Corner, Sakurada-hongo-cho
Phone Ginza 57-0360

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS & JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO — GINZA ST.
Imperial Hotel Arcade
KOBE—Motomachi St.

JAPANISCHE SPRACHE
SOMMER-KURSE
beginnen am 5. Juli.
Lehrer unserer Anstalt werden in
KARUIZAWA, NIKKO, YOKOHAMA und TOKYO
Unterricht erteilen.
Rechtzeitige Anmeldung ist ratsam, da hoechstwahrscheinlich alle verfugegbaren Stunden bald besetzt sein warden. Anmeldungen nimmt nur die Tokyo-Hauptschule entgegen.
日語文化學校 (NICHIGO BUNKA GAKKO)
SCHULE FUER JAPANISCHE SPRACHE UND KULTUR
9 no 3 Shiba-Park, Shiba-ku. Tel.: Shiba (43) 3866

L. CAUDRELIER
WINE & PROVISION MERCHANT
ESTABLISHED 1876
62 Yamashita-cho,
Yokohama

AKANE
SEMI PASTE DENTIFRICE
AKANEYA HOMPO, LTD.
6, 1-chome, Onoe-machi,
Sakai City, Nippon
Manchoukuo:
8, Sumida-machi, Yamato-ku,
Mukden

TRADE MARK
AKANE
SEMI PASTE DENTIFRICE
AKANE SEMI PASTE

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the send-- in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

WANTED position by Japanese man as interpreter, stenography (Gregg) and typewriting, urgently in Kobe, Tokyo, Yokohama or overseas, preferably in foreign firm or office. Kindly write to Box 1525, Nippon Times, Osaka.

For Rent, Tokyo

OMORI—Two-storied modern foreign house of large size, with land, central heating, hot and cold water, gas. Box 82, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Rural

KARUIZAWA. Near Machi, furnished, good foreign-style house, six rooms, ¥700 for season. Apply Box 728, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

FOUR new highly-designed drawing-room easy chairs, set ¥600. Call Sunday, no dealers. Schwersenz, 3/6 Kasumigaoka-cho, near Nihon Seinenkan, Yotsuya-ku (German).

Wanted to Buy

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street off Sumitomo Bank. Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1468.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 2652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0646.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. [illegible] Makimoto Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase M.D. English and German spoken. Hours 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2330.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4494.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 2-5 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and holidays. Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few doors from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities for women near Meguro tram stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sekiya Bldg. 2nd floor, opposite Kanda Bldg. Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4393.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 3-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kanda 25-1982. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewritings in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office. 19 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3801. Japanese typewriter. Also accessories. [illegible] New and rebuilt foreign and repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
(New Hospital Department)
No. 12 Shiroyashiki, Azabu, Tokyo
K. W. AMANO, M.D., D.Sc.
Ear, Nose and Throat
F. Y. AMANO, A.B., M.D.
Women's and Children's Diseases
Hours: 9 to 12 [illegible]
(PHONE 48-5181)

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00 Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1943

The Present Diet Session

The Extraordinary Session of the Diet, which opens today for a three-day period, is a welcome evidence of Japan's strength. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, each time the Government has convoked the Diet, it has meant some new advance in the perfection of the nation's conduct of the war, a new surge of strength to sustain the Empire's fight to destroy the enemy. The invariable consequences of each of the previous sessions indicate the results which are bound to result from this latest session also.

Although technically this is an "Extraordinary Session", the term is a misleading one. To be sure, only the prolonged session which starts at the close of the year and lasts until early spring can rightly be called a Regular Session; and all other sessions, like this one, are technically Extraordinary Sessions. But this present session is in no way unusual, in no way unexpected. In fact, it can almost be considered routine, for the present Government has made a regular habit of convoking short sessions of the Diet at frequent intervals with most satisfactory results as already noted. The nation can look forward to the accomplishments of this present session as continuing the process which the previous Extraordinary Sessions have already initiated.

Specifically the purpose of the present session is to provide for supplementary budget bills and to provide for measures concerning the increased production of foodstuffs and vital war materials. Important as these are, however, more important than the direct results of legislative action of the Diet will be the evidence which the functioning of the Diet will provide of the national solidarity of Japan which is constantly and steadily becoming firmer with the passage of time.

In this connection, the increasingly important role played by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in contributing to this national solidarity is apparent. The influence of these organizations will no doubt be manifested in the expeditious and efficient manner in which the Diet will be enabled to carry out its functions. The result will be a still further unification of the official aspects of the nation as represented by the Government and the popular aspects of the nation as represented by the Diet, brought about by the instrumentality of the Imperial Rule Assistance movement. This in turn will lead to the enhancement of the fighting power of the nation.

It is significant that such constant strengthening of the fighting power of the nation is being secured through frequent convocations of the Diet. It shows that the Government regards the Diet with great respect as an organ of the general public and that the Government reposes the utmost confidence in the inexhaustible reservoir of power represented by the hundred million people of the Empire. This attitude of the Government means that far from exercising arbitrary coercive authority such as might be expected in wartime, the Government is depending on the spontaneous consciousness and loyalty of the people as reflected in the Diet. That such is the case is a conclusive evidence of the inherent strength of the Japanese nation.

Philippine Perspectives

These are days of widening historical perspective for the Philippines. Recent events are not only opening up new vistas of the future but are also bringing into the light of new significance events which have long lain in the shadow of the past.

The meeting of the Veterans of the Philippine Revolution under General Emilio Aguinaldo, held last Saturday in Manila on the 45th anniversary of the issuance of the Independence Manifesto at Cavite, illustrates the way in which the happenings of today, by presaging the great developments of tomorrow, are endowing with profound meaning the events of yesterday.

Before the grizzled old campaigners dressed in their revolutionary uniforms and bedecked with their ancient medals, General Aguinaldo declared that their fight for independence from the United States almost half a century ago had not been in vain. Thanks to the instrumentality of Japan, the goal for which they fought is now in sight. To the old fighters for Philippine independence who had resigned themselves to the fate of never being able to see in their own lifetime the fulfilment of their labors, it is like a dream that the assurance of independence has come so early, declared the veteran leader.

With the goal of their dreams thus rapidly approaching possibility of attainment, the veterans have the responsibility of guiding the new generation of Filipino youth to be true to the aims which the older generation had cherished and nurtured for half a century, continued General Aguinaldo. For only by following the right path can the early realization and lasting preservation of true independence be guaranteed.

And what this right path is, the veterans pointed out by making a three-fold pledge of loyalty to the new Philippines. In the first place they pledged their cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration, for they recognized the practical common sense fact that independence can only result from the Philippines assuming her rightful responsibilities as a worthy member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in collaboration with Japan and the other members of the Sphere. In the second place they pledged their allegiance to the Philippine Executive Commission, for as patriotic Filipinos the veterans cannot help but see that this governmental body, which has achieved such notable success in restoring the country to normalcy and in promoting the attainment of stability in the economic, social, and political life of the country, deserves the unconditional support of every Filipino. In the third place the veterans pledged their support of the Kalibapi, for they know that the cultural and spiritual regeneration of the Filipino people, which this national service association is promoting, is the indispensable foundation of the national self-reliance which alone will make independence secure.

Thus, this is truly a period of widening historical perspective for the Philippines. In one direction, the recent course of events is opening up a view of a glorious future. The complete destruction of American power, the reiterated promises of independence by the highest Japanese leaders, the attractive prospects of a fraternal comradeship on an equal footing with all the neighboring Oriental nations, all make possible the vision of an auspicious future. In the other direction, the same recent events are bathing the historical past in a flood-light of new meanings, making clear a perspective which had not been noticed before. The efforts of early campaigners for independence like these Veterans of the Philippine Revolution, who actually succeeded in setting up an independent Philippine Republic for a time until it succumbed to the terrific odds brought to bear by the American invaders, are now seen in that light to furnish inspiration and guidance for the thrilling future. Truly these are great days—and responsibility-fraught days—for the Filipinos who hold in their hands the key to their national destiny.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . .

No flame burns for ever. Light goes out for want of oil, is puffed out by the wind, often the lamp itself is shattered. In our fit of irritation we may say that the power of darkness is final and true, or that we create light ourselves by lighting the lamp. But the truth is that every extinction of light is to prove that the source of light is without end, and man's true power lies only in his ability to prove this over and over again.

A Year Ago Today

June 15, 1942

According to the Imperial Headquarters' communique issued today one American A-class cruiser of the San Francisco type and one American submarine have been added to the war results of the surprise attack off Midway Island previously announced. Thirty more American planes have also been found to have been downed, bringing the total to 150.

* * *

Japan's support of the movement for freeing India from British rule was promised in a message from Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo which was read out today amidst the resounding applause of workers in the cause of independence for India from all parts of the world who jammed the hall in Bangkok in a congress called to discuss practical measures for ousting Britain completely from India.

* * *

An air alarm was sounded in Durban, important city on the southeastern coast of South Africa, and Pietermaritzburg, a hinterland city about 50 kilometers northwest of Durban, as well as in the surrounding districts at 8 p.m. today

* * *

Japanese fighters and bombers today again raided Port Darwin and subjected the city to a severe bombing.

* * *

It has been confirmed that the United States War Production Board has ordered maximum production in the available factories, while plans for the erection of additional plants for increased production of war materials were shelved.

DRAWBACK OF U.S. NAVY TODAY IS ABSENCE OF GREAT ADMIRAL

American Officers and Sailors in Present War Lack Fervor and Patriotism of Jones, Foote, Farragut

By YOSHIO HIFUMI

Staff Member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters

(From the Nippon Hyoron))

Part II

When the War of Independence ended in her victory, America made a present of some of her warships to France in appreciation of her aid in the War and sold some others to foreign countries until she was left without a single armed ship in 1785. Two main reasons may be given for the course taken by the American authorities in bringing an end to the American navy in this way. One was the prevalence of the idea among the Government officials and people that the continued existence of the army and navy was deleterious to the freedom of the Republic and the other was the depletion of the American treasury.

The growth of the menace of foreign pirates to American maritime trade, however, brought about a change in this attitude of Americans toward the question of maintaining the navy. When this menace became so unbearable that 24 American ships were captured by Algerian pirates and 119 American seamen on board taken captives, the American people began to consider seriously the advisability of rebuilding the navy. J. Humphreys, noted shipbuilder in America at that time, undertook the task of designing new warships, and the construction of frigates was taken in hand. These warships were superior to frigates owned by European countries in speed, in stability and in both attacking and defending power.

Peace Pact Signed

On March 27, 1794, work was started on the construction of six frigates—three 44-gun and three 36-gun ships. In the meantime, a peace pact was signed with the Algerian pirates, whose ravaging activities prompted the building of a new navy, and the American Government, deeming the construction of warships as no longer necessary, ordered the suspension of the building of three ships, though work was continued on the other three which had been nearing completion. The pirates who harassed American shipping were not Algerians only, however. Scores of American merchantmen were captured by British and French warships and pirate ships also. This deplorable state of affairs again caused the American Government to direct its earnest attention to the building of a navy. It decided to build or purchase some twelve warships. The portfolio of the navy was newly created and Benjamin Stoddard was appointed to this new post. The Government then ordered the resumption in the building of the three frigates, the construction of which had been suspended. It also sanctioned the establishment of a marine corps.

Although Britain was as guilty as France of the act of capturing American merchantmen, America treated Britain gingerly as she possessed a powerful navy, and with France she started war. This was an undeclared war, and fighting was confined to sea battles.

In view of her sharp conflict with Napoleonic France, Britain concluded a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with America in order to have that country on her side. America's friendly attitude toward Britain caused resentment to France, and this led to a case in which 308 American merchantmen were seized by French frigates. Hereupon, America resolved on war with France, but her navy was a small one, consisting of twelve warships mounted with 32 or more guns, twelve ships with 20 to 24 guns, six ships armed with 18 or fewer guns and some other small vessels. Divided into three squadrons, these warships left American ports for the West Indies under restricted orders that such French warships only should be captured as might be found guilty of hostile action.

Three Principal Battles

There were three principal sea battles, in each of which the American side was victorious. Two years and a half after, in February, 1801, a peace treaty was signed between America and France. This war, in which America obtained, 70 French warships as spoils of war, brought the importance of naval strength home to the American people, and the achievements of naval officers and men enhanced public trust in their navy. In subsequent years, America's foreign trade increased under the protection of her navy. The experiences garnered by many young American officers in this war stood them in good stead in the Tripoli War and the second war with Britain, enabling them to render distinguished services. The Tripoli War, which followed the war with France, consisted exclusively of sea battlts.

America concluded a peace treaty with Morocco in 1786, with Algeria in 1795 and with Tripoli in 1796. These were all humiliating treaties under which America paid annual tributes in order to secure immunity from plunders by pirate ships of these countries. Tripoli, dissatisfied because it was getting smaller sums from America than the other two countries, treated America with contumely. America sent her navy to the North African waters to protect merchantmen of her country and this led to a war with Tripoli. Now possessed of a superior navy, it was believed that America would gain an easy victory, but this expectation was undermined by events during the first two years of war. The American defeat was presumably due to strategical errors committed by Charles Morris, who commanded the American navy. Morris was replaced by Commodore George Preble, and under the able leadership of the new commander, the American squadron acquitted itself creditably. Preble was later called home, with his command of the squadron surrendered to Commodore Rogers. The fact that the prestige of the American navy suffered under the new command went to testify to the great ability of his predecessor.

The next war America fought was with Britain. It was declared on July 19, 1812. In this war, the American navy fought gallantly in battles between individual warships. In battles between frigates, America won three battles out of four. In battles between sloops, the British navy lost seven ships. America's victory in the battle of Lake Erie was due largely to the able command of Oliver Perry. The American navy also won in the battles on Lake Ontario and on Lake Champlain, compelling Britain to give up her aggressive war policy.

Matched Britain's Strength

This war was brought to an end by a treaty concluded between the warring nations on December 24, 1814. In this war, the American navy showed itself possessed of a strength not inferior to that of the British navy.

On October 10, 1845, a Naval Academy was formally opened at Annapolis, and Commodore Franklin Buchanan was appointed its first president. At its opening, there were seven instructors and 55 students. Notwithstanding the fact that management of the school was attended with much difficulty on account of the insufficiency of funds, it was maintained for 15 years. On the outbreak of the American Civil War, all students of the Academy joined the fleet and fought so gallantly that the institution rose remarkably in public estimation. The Spanish-American War was the first war directed by graduates of the Academy, and it served to elevate the Academy to the dignified position of an important organ of the State.

The war with Mexico resulted in an easy victory for America. As Mexico had no navy, America was able to gain the command of the sea quite easily.

America dispatched a squadron under Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry to East Asia with a view to opening a trade route with Eastern countries. Prior to the visit of this American squadron to Japan, American whalers had been active in the Pacific but they were not allowed to take shelter in Japanese ports. The compiler of the naval history of America mentions three reasons why America approached Japan with a request for the conclusion of a commercial treaty. The first reason was the protection of American shipping. The second reason was to get the supply of coal, water and food for American ships trading with China. The third reason was her desire to succeed in concluding a commercial treaty with Japan although Britain, France, Portugal and Russia had failed. It was only natural that as her home industry developed, America came to evince much interest in promoting her foreign trade. Anyway, the fact that she attempted to secure the development of her overseas trade, with her naval strength in the background, shows that her navy, which was formerly defensive in character had gradually turned offensive as an instrument of American policy for the execution of imperialistic designs.

Originality Asserted Itself

The American Civil War is remarkable in the naval history of America for the fact that the originality of the American navy asserted itself pronouncedly on this occasion. The Southern States built the first ironclad of the world and used it in an attempt to annihilate the squadron of wooden ships of the Northern States. On the other hand, the Northern States blockaded the coast extending over 3,000 miles, and, with the cooperation of the army, discharged the important task of opening the Mississippi and its tributaries. It is noteworthy that the Northern States secured the command of the sea through their blockading operations and that this fact produced the decisive effect on the general war situation.

On the first day of the battle of Hampton anchorage, the Merrimac, the first armored warship in the world, made its appearance and inflicted damage on five wooden warships of the Northern States. On the second day, the Monitor, a warship of a new type, appeared on the side of the Northern States. Fighting between the two armored warships, the Monitor and the Merrimac, ended in a draw. In the battles for the mastery of the Mississippi and its tributaries, the Northern States used seven armored river gunboats, specially built for the purpose.

When the Civil War ended in victory for the Northern States, the American public lost interest in the navy again. For 20 years up to 1874, the American navy possessed no armored warship.

In his message in 1881, President Chester Arthur, acting on the promptings of his Secretary of the Navy, Hunt, dwelt upon the naval policy of his Government and stressed the need for the reconstruction of the navy in order to safeguard the security, economy and honor of the State. In consequence, a naval construction bill providing for the building of 68 warships was passed by Congress.

The Spanish-American War had as its direct cause the blowing up of the American warship Maine at Havana in Cuba on February 15, 1898. Although the war was formally declared on April 22, it actually began the previous day. This war may rightly be described as affording a conclusive proof of the American principle of aggressive expansion abroad. While trying to preclude foreign intervention in affairs in South and North America by her strong advocacy of the Monroe Doctrine, America had been showing increasing signs of aggressiveness herself under the cloak of the principle of equal opportunity. The strategical plans of the Spanish-American War, said to have been evolved after a deep study by the graduates of the Naval Academy of Annapolis, were, in effect, a trap set by crafty America for Spain.

No Sea Battle

In the first World War, there was no sea battle to speak of between America and Germany. Now, she is in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia. Through her manipulation of the Washington and the London Disarmament Conferences, America managed to put her navy on the same footing as Britain's, while at the same time doing everything possible to impede the development of the rising Naval Power of Japan. Since Japan's repudiation of the Washington Treaty, America has formulated one naval expansion plan after another, with a view to making her navy the most powerful in the world.

In the opening period of the history of the American navy, that is, from the War of Independence to the Civil War, America produced many gallant naval officers such as Cunningham, Wicks, Jones, Preble, Decatur, MacDonough, O. H. Perry, Bancroft, Foote and Farragut, but in and after the Spanish-American War, only a few really able Admirals appeared. There were few worthy of special mention besides Dewey and Sampson. In the present War of Greater East Asia, none whose names deserve to be bracketed with those of famous admirals in history has yet appeared.

The record of the American navy in its initial period of existence is presumably ascribable to the devotion to duty on the part of naval officers and men. As the American navy took on an offensive character in later years in pursuance of an aggressive national policy, the fervor of American officers and men suffered because the war aim of their country was no longer to save the country from danger and it accordingly failed to fire them.

In the present War of Greater East Asia, the American navy has suffered an endless series of defeats at the hands of the Imperial Japanese Navy, which has proved itself far superior in spiritual power, in armaments and in training. There is no doubt of our final victory.

(End)

HALF-WAY UP THE MOUNTAIN

By OU YANG HSIU

I look down
Upon the world
Spread out below me,
In the setting sun.

Out of the shadowy forest
Winds the road
By which I came,
Deserted.

Even as I gaze,
A bank of cloud
Sweeps down,
And, at a stroke,
Blots out
The world.

But, far above me,
In the sun's last rays,
Still gleams
The topmost peak.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IRKS ANGLO-AMERICAN SCHEMERS

America's Plot of Utilizing India to Strengthen Resistance in China Is But a Futile Dream

By ARITSUNE ICHIHARA

(From the Sozo)

It is quite natural that Britain whose star is fast waning should now be making desperate efforts to retain possession of her treasure house, India. Nor is it any wonder that America, Britain's ally, should be rendering every aid to Britain in her defense of India.

America's aid for India falls under three categories, military, political and economic. Let me first consider her military aid. It was some time after the War of Greater East Asia started, that is, in March last year, that America dispatched troops to India. Up to that time, she had been under the impression that Britain would be able to defend her interests in East Asia effectually against Japan's onslaught. As her hopes were completely shaken by Britain's disgraceful defeat in Malai, she began seriously to consider dispatching her troops to India.

The American expeditionary force was subsequently sent under the command of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell. Although nothing definite is known as to the exact strength of this American force, it is conjectured that it is at least three divisions strong. America obviously holds that the army strength necessary for the defense of India ought to be supplied mainly by Britain. Nor has Britain any intention of assigning to America the leading part in the land defense of India. America's military aid for India thus largely takes the form of aid by the air force. This can easily be gathered from the fact that the enemy planes raiding the Burma front recently were a mixture of British and American planes.

Watching for Opportunity

The American air force in India, acting in concert with the American air units in China, is watching for the opportunity to destroy Japan's supremacy in the air over East Asia. Anyhow, there are indications that America is showing increasing eagerness to augment her military aid in India. General Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the American Air Force, who had attended the Casablanca Conference, visited India and Chungking, in company with Admiral King, the American Chief of Naval Operations, and discussed ways and means of strengthening anti-Axis armed strength in East Asia with the authorities in India and Chungking.

America's political machinations in India started following the outbreak of the Anglo-German war, but in the present article, attention will be confined to her aid subsequent to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The American aid in this line has been given chiefly in connection with the independence movement in India. This independence movement steadily gathered momentum after the outbreak of the war between Britain and Germany, and it has grown particularly intensified since the British debacle in Malai.

The first positive action which America took after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was the dispatch of Henry F. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State, to India early in March last year. He was specifically dispatched by President Roosevelt on the mission of inspecting general conditions there and gauging the proper extent of American aid. His stay in India was very brief, but Louis Johnson, former Undersecretary of War, whom President Roosevelt sent to India the following month, stayed there much longer. This Presidential emissary was charged with a similar mission. The choice of a man with a knowledge of military affairs for such a mission argued the President's awarenesss of the need for America's military aid for India.

Studied General Situation

During his stay in India, Louis Johnson called together in New Delhi the American Ambassador to Chungking and the American Minister to Afghanistan, and studied with them the general situation in the entire area of East Asia. There is no doubt that the report submitted by this envoy on his return home forms the keynote of America's aid for India.

Again, on August 9, America caused her special envoy to Chungking to visit India to collect the latest information. America evinces a very keen interest in India in this way because she is well aware that her own safety will become gravely jeopardized, should Britain lose her control of India.

In January this year, William Philipps, former Ambassador to Italy, was ordered to India as President Roosevelt's envoy. He arrived in New Delhi from London on January 10, and has since been very active there. One of his main objects is obviously to effect a compromise between the leaders of the Indian indepence movement and the British authorities. He is holding almost daily conferences with Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India, and other British high officials with this end in view.

In spite of his exertions, however, the independence movement has not diminished a whit. Judging from the prevailing conditions, it is more than probable that his future efforts will be as unsuccessful as in the past. William Philipps' exertions are not, however, confined to the work of effecting conciliation between the Indian Government and the leaders of the independence movement; his activities in other directions deserve careful attention too.

At any rate, America is leaving no stone unturned in order to put an end to the independence movement in India so as to enable Britain to utilize India's entire human and material resources in her defense of her interests in East Asia and in her fight against Japan.

Economic Aid Less Positive

Lastly, as to America's economic aid. As I have already described, America has been showing much interest and energy in the defense of India since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, but her aid in the economic sphere has been less positive than her political activity and military aid. This is due partly to the fact that a very long distance separates the two countries and partly to the fact that India is fairly rich in resources. She has nevertheless frequently dispatched parties of technical experts to India with a view to helping the developments of the heavy industry in that country. Her idea is to increase the anti-Axis fighting capacity in East Asia with the war materials produced in India. The first mission was dispatched in March, last year, and the second and third parties were dispatched later.

An American mission visited India early this year with the object of making purchases of shellac. America is also obtaining manganese, tungsten, mica, mercury and other goods from India.

America's aid for India under the Lend-Lease Act had been given through Britain up to the end of last year, but since the beginning of this year she has been devising measures to extend this aid directly to India. On March 4, the U.S. Office of War Information made the following announcement regarding America's aid to India under the Lend-Lease Act:

"The arms supplied to India between March, 1941, and January, 1943, totaled $295,501,494 in value. Of the materials supplied, two-thirds were war materials, pure and simple, while the other one-third represented machinery. There has also been a steady increase in the quantity of steel sent to India from America for the manufacture of armoured motor-cars, guns, ammunition, etc. America expects India to increase her own production by 50 per cent."

Brisk Aid Seen

It is open to doubt whether these figures are accurate, but at any rate, the above announcement shows that America's economic aid for India has been going on quite briskly for some time.

On March 24, Abraham Raisman, who holds the portfolio of Finance in the Indian Government, stated that negotiations were in progress between the Indian Government and the American Government for the conclusion of an Agreement for the mutual supply of arms, though he refused to disclose particulars because the time was not ripe. This implies that America wants her army in India to be adequately equipped with arms out of the supplies given to India under the Lend-Lease Act.

In conclusion, I may add a few words about the report which has been circulating, alleging America's territorial designs on India. Whatever may be America's designs, it is absolutely inconceivable that Britain will agree to cede even a small part of India to America. We need take no interest in reports of this kind. We have only to devote ourselves to the single aim of destroying America. One of the important strategical plans pressing for Japanese attention is to crush the enemy air force in India. America's scheme to utilize India as a base for strengthening the resistance in China against Japan claims our attention also. It is up to Japan to frustrate completely American strategy of this kind.

In the Periodicals

Sozo, Vol. 13, No. 6, June, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Sozosha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Construction of Cultures in Greater East Asia, Problem of Construction of Southern Regions, South China's Construction Progresses, and the Defeated General, MacArthur.

The War Will Put an End
To Anglo-American
Imperialism

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight for Oppressed Asia's
Rights, For Her Freedom
and Light!

No. 15,883 TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Hungry Yanks Mob Potato Truck; Gas Lack Desolates Fifth Avenue

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, June 13.—To the Americans, who had loudly acclaimed their country to be a land of freedom and prosperity, to dream of luxury and pleasure has been completely shattered by the year and a half of successive defeats. Their daily lives have come to be shrouded in dark clouds of uncertainty and perturbation.

In the recent issue of the American weekly magazine Time are two pictures, which very graphically depict the present condition of America's urban dwellers.

Under the title of "People Starving for Potatoes," one picture shows potato-hungry citizens of Baltimore almost mobbing a truck loaded with tubers. The truck had been held up on its way to market by excited citizens, frantically elbowing each other to get the prior chance to buy. Fifty sacks of potatoes were sold out in no time. The owner of the cargo, however, had a chance to reflect calmly over his frenzied deal in the coolness of a police cell, where he had been thrown in on the charge of black market transactions.

The other was a photograph of Fifth Avenue in New York City on Memorial Day May 30. In all the six or seven blocks visible of the famous thoroughfare in America's metropolis, not a motor car nor a single person was visible. Indeed this picture may well by entitled the "The City of Solitude." Gasoline shortage and food ration had completely transfigured the aspects of Manhattan's fashionable thoroughfare.

The frequency of bus runs have been decreased drastically and retail sales of gasoline have been cut down to almost nil. Laundries, cleaners and others only get the minimum gasoline rations.

In Washington all gasoline stands have closed with the sign "Gasoline Sold Out" prominently displayed and car owners in America's capital have been hit the hardest by the gas famine. In Richmond, Virginia, the Chamber of Commerce proposed that the office hours of the firms be staggered so that traffic rush hours may be somewhat alleviated.

Gangsters Run Wild

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 13.—Ever since a new group of youthful gangsters staged a clash with American soldiers in Los Angeles a week ago, similar disturbances have occurred in other parts of southern California, some 115 persons being injured in the successive collisions which occurred during the past week.

Another clash was reported yesterday with a group of American soldiers, sailors, marines and Mexicans yesterday. The disturbance is said to have started when a member of the woman gang killed a waitress.

Press Comments

Tuesday, June 15
ASAHI—Smashing Enemies' Nerve War
MAINICHI—Special Diet Session

Smashing Enemies' Nerve War

ASAHI—Nerve war is now at its height. The United States and Britain are seeking to gain much at little pains. It is in such tactics that their characteristic warfare lies.

It is not to be denied that the fall of Tunisia marked a stage in the World War situation. The Washington conference was one in which it was discussed how to make best use of the opportunity. We know what significance to attach to the fact that they can now dispatch ships and aircraft directly via Suez to the Indian Ocean and the Pacific instead of making the long detour around the Cape of Good Hope.

It should be remembered, however, that the enemies' psychology, especially that of the United States, is to jump from one extreme of pessimism to another of optimism and then, when their optimism strikes ceiling, to jump to an extreme of pessimism. As the truth is withheld from them, and even when it is revealed to them they do not have the intelligence to ponder over it, the American masses incessantly clamor for excitement and news of victory. To make use of this psychology to lure them on may be regarded as the essence of American politics.

It is in this that one side of their nerve warfare lies, and the other is in seeking to affect the enemy in the same way. Either to listen to their propaganda or to take pains to turn a deaf ear to it would equally be to become aware of it and would only irritate one's own nerves.

When a traveler encounters a stormy night on a mountain path, it is best to stop and await the coming of day. Of course, this is not an accurate description of the current situation. Let the storm be as furious as it may, so long as we have our wiry bodies, indomitable spirit and excellent equipment, we have nothing to fear. What we must guard against is any undermining of our wiry health and indomitable spirit. What we need are tough nerves.

The enemies' morale is now high. Their production has reached its peak. We must face the facts. But the question is how long such a situation will last. Moreover, they will have many serious worries. The United States authorities must be up and doing something without rest in order to hold to their power with the presidential election coming next year. They must obtain some war results. But if the sacrifices are too big, the discontent and non-confidence of the public in the Government would manifest themselves at the election. This is the weak spot of American politics. It is they that are fretting and the American and British Governments must carry on their nerve warfare more for the sake of their own peoples than against enemy nations.

We do not know and care less whether the enemy are emphasizing the formation of a second front in Europe or adopting a Pacific-first policy. We leave it all to the United States and Britain to argue out and broadcast about. What we, the people of Japan must do, is to keep on building with stout nerves and steady efforts, so that our fighting strength may be phenomenally increased. At the time of the Washington conference what made the Pacific-firsters cry out for fear was our steadily increasing strength.

Since the enemies' nerve offensive is aimed at home consumption more than against the Axis, its reaction, when they can no longer continue it, would fall all the heavier on the peoples of the United States and Britain. In contrast to such blatant and flimsy fabric, we find the confidence of the Japanese people in their armed forces, which had driven out the enemy from the Greater East Asia area in one thundering push, growing deeper though silent as a primeval forest. Only the deepest confidence unruffled by small twists and turns and real strength underlying it will enable a nation to win the nerve war. Thus the transparent Anglo-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Seismographs Register Big Quake Here; Yanks Gloat—Compared With 1923 Disaster

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 14.—The American public went wild with joy as they heard of another disastrous earthquake rocking Japan from the Hokkaido to the Kanto district yesterday, as reportedly registered on the seismographs of Harvard, St. Louis and other universities.

Seismological experts at Fordham University gave vaine to a "very conclusive" inference that the tremor this time was equal to the great earthquake of 1923.

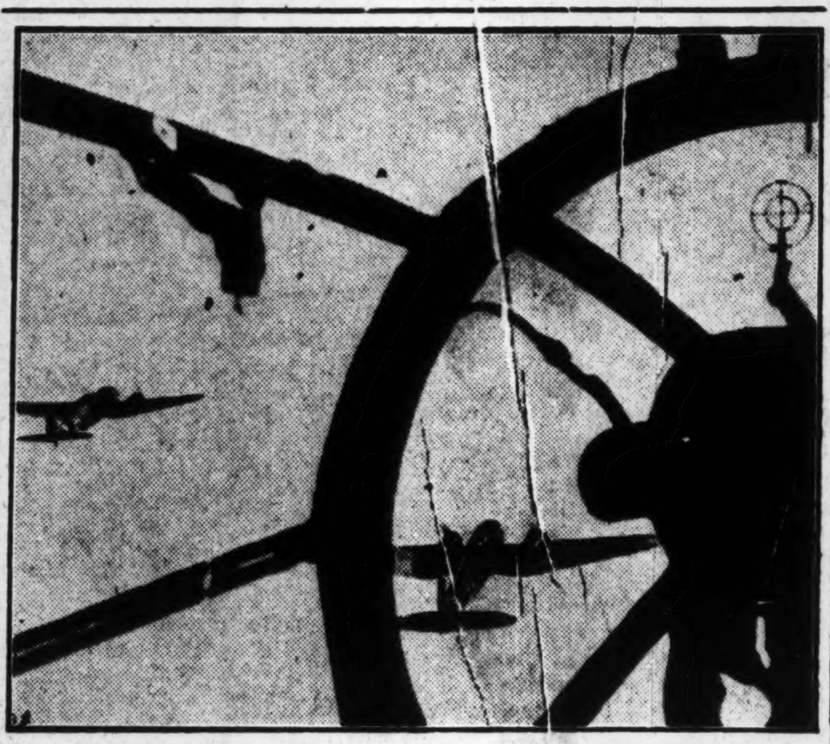
The Harvard school of seismography ventured the exciting report: "The earthquake occurred along the coast of the Sea of Japan at 1:37 a.m., Eastern Standard War time, and an enormous tidal wave, unknown in recent times, has swept the entire coastline."

Such false reports were glibly presented to the credulous American public.

Florence Robertson's report, an instructor in the seismology department of St. Louis University, read; "The earthquake was first recorded at 12:24 a.m., Central Standard War Time, and continued till 7:00 a.m. There should have been disastrous damages."

From the foregoing one can readily see how fervently America is praying for some natural calamity to obstruct Japan's fighting strength as in actual warfare they seem to have no chance of emerging victorious.

Luftwaffe Speeds East



Roaring a mighty challenge to their enemies, intrepid units of the German Air Force wing their way over Soviet terrain bound on a mission of destruction and death.

GERMANS RAZE SOVIET PLANTS

Gorky, Saratov Hit--Fierce Battle Raging Around Mtsensk Area

Domei

BERLIN, June 14.—German bomber units raided Gorky and Saratov last night bombing Soviet war industrial factories, and caused fires to break-out at several points, German authorities announced today. In the raid, two German bombers were lost.

Soviet Drives Checked

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 14.—With the theater of fighting between the German and Soviet forces in the Orel sector having gradually expanded to the northeast, a severe battle was started at noon yesterday around Mtsensk, a strategic key-point on the eastern bank of the Sosha River.

Soviet forces, in action in this area, succeeded in driving a deep wedge into Bryansk and it appears that they are planning to recapture the German-occupied area by encircling the whole of the Orel sector. Because of the quick and severe counter-attacks launched by the German forces, however, their plans have all been frustrated. As at noon today, no change has taken place in the front line.

Meanwhile, Soviet forces again launched a large-scale offensive north of Bielgorod in the upper reaches of the Donetz River but seem to have been driven back by the fierce bombardment by German heavy artillery. Again, in the sector east of Kharkov, Red forces attempted to cross the Donetz to its western bank but were repulsed after suffering annihilative blows at the hands of the Germans.

According to D.N.B., Soviet forces holding to the Kuban bridgehead launched an offensive in the northern sector, after a long period of inactivity. After many hours of severe hand-to-hand fight, however, the Soviets were finally repulsed by the Reich forces.

Educational Meeting in Nagoya

The Educational Conference which was held on Monday and is continuing on Tuesday at Tokugawaen in Nagoya is attended by over 30 delegates representing six large cities of the country, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

U.S. Guerilla Chief Captured in N. Luzon

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MANILA, June 14.—Colonel Noble, American Commander of the remnant Fil-American forces in North Luzon, together with Lieutenant-Colonel Moses and two other officers, were captured by the Japanese Forces on June 3. It was also disclosed that these enemy officers were taken during operations on a mountain some 10 kilometers east of Lubuagan, Kagaluan Valley. With the capture of its commander and officers, the guerilla corps in North Luzon is facing a break-up.

U-BOATS DOWN SEVEN PLANES

41 Enemy Warplanes Meet Doom in Raids Over German Terrain

Domei

BERLIN, June 14.—German naval authorities announced today that Reich U-boat units engaged in a fierce battle with anti-Axis planes in the Atlantic. Seven enemy planes, including one four-motored bomber were downed in this battle.

41 Enemy Planes Downed

The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced Monday that 41 enemy planes were downed during raids on occupied territory in Western Europe and the northern coastal area of Germany.

U.S. Loses 26 Planes

Domei

LISBON, June 14.—United States heavy bomber units that raided Kiel and Bremen early yesterday morning lost 15 planes, German military authorities announced today.

The damage suffered by the raiding American bombers are believed to be quite large. Meanwhile, dispatches from London reported that the headquarters of United States Air Forces in England announced the loss of 26 planes in the above raid made yesterday.

'Tactical Air Force' Formed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 14.—A "Tactical Air Force" has been newly formed in Great Britain with Major-General John D'Albiac as its Commander, the British Air Ministry announced today, according to London reports.

The "Tactical Air Force" developed out of the Air Force Cooperat-

(Continued on Page 2)

Borneo to Establish Own Publicity Corps

Domei

BANJERMASIN, June 14.—For the purpose of helping the island inhabitants in understanding the present trend of the times, the local Japanese authorities are now selecting a number of islanders for the publicity corps which will make a round of calls on the surrounding villages.

About 10 islanders shortly will be picked and they will at first undergo a period of training here. Later, they will be divided into several units and together with Japanese authorities, they will be dispatched to the villages where they will encourage the inhabitants to establish a new Borneo, as well as to assist in distributing materials such as salt and quinine to the island residents.

Laurel's Condition Better

Domei

MANILA, June 14.—The Philippines Executive Commission in its official bulletin this morning reports that Jose P. Laurel, the wounded Commissioner of the Interior is well on his way to full recovery. As Commissioner Laurel is still in need of rest, he is not yet receiving any visitors.

10 PRISONERS DEAD, 7 INJURED AS ENEMY AIRMEN CARRY OUT BLIND BOMBING AT TANBIZAYA

82nd Special Diet Is Convened; Both Houses Ready for Action

Opening Rites Due Tomorrow Morning In Upper Chamber

The 82nd Extraordinary Imperial Diet was convoked today and the House of Peers and the House of Representatives were formally organized. The ceremony of opening the session will be held tomorrow morning in the House of Peers.

The members of the House of Peers met at 9:05 a.m. today. President Count Yorinaga Matsudaira announced the names of members who have been selected for various committees and the President notified the Government and the House of Representatives of the formal organization of the Upper House.

For the posts of chairman and vice-chairman of various committees, those appointed in the 81st Diet were again selected in order to simplify the procedure.

The members of the House of Representatives also met at 10:11 a.m. today and former chairmen and vice-chairmen of various committees were also asked to hold their positions in the present Diet. The organization of the House of Representatives was immediately notified to the House of Peers and to the Government.

Imperial Rescript Issued

With the organization of the 82nd Extraordinary Diet, an Imperial Rescript for the opening of the Imperial Diet was issued today.

The ceremony of opening the Imperial Diet will be held at the House of Peers tomorrow morning. Following the opening ceremony, both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives will open their respective plenary sessions.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo is scheduled to speak before the House of Peers tomorrow afternoon and explain the Government policy on important affairs of the State. Following the Prime Minister, the War and Navy Ministers

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Mobilization Plans Disclosed by MacNutt

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 14.—Paul MacNutt, Chairman of the United States War Man-power Committee, at the expenditure committee meeting of the Congress held on Monday, clarified the Government's manpower mobilization program as follows:

"By the end of June, the total number of United States army and naval forces will reach 9,200,000. We except to increase this number to 10,900,000 by the end of this year, which means an increase of 1,700,000.

"Laborers now engaged in America's munitions' industry total 10,000,000. This figure will be increased to 11,300,000 during the coming one year.

"In accordance with the requirements of the armed forces and munitions' industry, approximately 2,100,000 men, who are now engaged in civilian industries, will be recruited. Furthermore, the mobilization of about 1,200,000 housewives and students is planned for war purposes."

P.I. Pushing Rice Planting

Domei

MANILA, June 14.—With the return of the rainy season to the Philippines, rice planting is now under way throughout the islands as part of the drive to ensure self-sufficiency in food supplies for the archipelago.

Since the rain came, the temperature in Manila dropped to an average of 84.2 degrees Fahrenheit in June, to the great relief of the 850,000 citizens, who had been sweltering in a temperature of over 100 degrees.

The rainy season in the Philippines generally lasts from June until the beginning of November.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN INDIA WORSE

Requisition by Army Seen Big Factor-- British Hatred Rises

Domei

RANGOON, June 14.—The food shortage in India is assuming serious proportions. Due to the non-cooperative attitude of the general public, measures to deal with this problem such as the enforcement of the rationing system taken by the British India Government have had no practical effect, and an anti-British sentiment is said to be rapidly growing among Moslem and Hindu believers.

The anxiety over provisions is not only limited to such semi-war regions as Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, but is also felt in various border States of northwestern India. Such a situation is believed to have been caused by the requisition of foodstuff to be sent to the anti-Axis troops in western India. It is stated that in view of the growing dissatisfaction on the part of the masses, Provincial Governors have hurriedly gone to New Delhi to confer with the Indian Government authorities.

One noticeable fact in this connection is that the prestige of the British Government of India has considerably been lowered. For the past one year and a half since the occurrence of food worries, various Provincial Governments have taken to the so-called foodstuffs bloc system and the prevailing situation further serves to strengthen this tendency. Consequently, efforts of the India Government to effect smooth distribution of foodstuff are proving quite futile. Moreover, the enforcement of the rationing system has forced the cereal merchants as well as small Moslem merchants to shut down, thus arousing considerable dissatisfaction among them.

It is reported that at the conference of the Indian Moslem League

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Gives Patrol Ship To Greek Exile Regime

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, June 14.—The ceremony of turning over a small naval patrol vessel to the Greek exile Government by President Roosevelt is regarded in Berlin political circles as interesting inasmuch as the American President used the occasion for speaking about the situation in Greece.

With regard to Roosevelt's assertion that Greece today is a land of famine and misery, it should be recalled that the Americans took away the Greek fleet which otherwise would have been at the country's disposal for supplying the population. The fact must be stressed in addition that the Greek Consul in Ankara, Raffael, stubbornly refused for many months that the Turkish Government supply the Greek population with foodstuffs.

Any difficulties in Greece to supply these population with food is solely due to the shortsightedness of the Greek Government, Berlin political circles declared.

Art Exhibition Is Due For 5 Days in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 14.—An art exhibition displaying 60 paintings by the leading painters of present-day Nippon will open tomorrow for five days at the Tahsin Kung Ssu Gallery here.

Sponsored by the Nippon-China Cultural Society in commemoration of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking, the new art exhibition is supported by many local Japanese organizations.

The paintings at the exhibition included the works by Taikan Yokoyama, Gyokudo Kawai, Insho Domoto and many other masters.

DRIVE IN HUNAN COSTLY TO FOE

270,000 Troops Lost By Chiang--Enemy Seen Demoralized

Domei

HUNAN FRONT, June 14.—Since the start of Japanese annihilation operations in the Tungting sector, Hunan, on May 5 up to the termination of the extensive campaign on May 27, 23 enemy divisions comprising more than 270,000 Chungking troops were wiped out, according to military observers.

They attach special importance to the success of these operations for the reason that in the course of the operations the Japanese Forces have smashed and completely incapacitated what Chiang Kai-shek boasted as the "cream" of the Chungking army.

At the start of the operations, Japanese Forces easily disposed of the enemy 29th group army in the vicinity of Tungting Lake. During the operations in the area north of Li-hsien, the enemy 10th group army was smashed and annihilated.

The last and decisive blow was dealt in the fierce extermination operations carried out in the South Yangtze area.

Through the South Yangtze operations, the Chungking attempt to stage any counter-attack was given the coup de grace, military observers opined, adding that the successive reverses suffered by Chungking are likely to accelerate further the rising alienation of Chungking army leaders from Chiang.

Recent Drive Named

Yomiuri-Hochi

HANKOW, June 14.—The recent operations by Imperial Forces in which two Divisions of the Chungking 44th Army were annihilated and four Divisions of the 79th and 74th Armies, which attempted to follow the Japanese troops that withdrew to their former positions, were smashed, will henceforth be designated as the Kiangnan Counter-Attack Campaign.

The recent results obtained by the Imperial Forces in China in which Chungking lost six Divisions by annihilation in the wake of the 17 Divisions which were smashed in the summer offensive campaign has proven a mortal blow to the enemy.

Japanese Language Books For Sphere Readers Set

Books for the propagation of the Japanese language in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are at present in the process of compilation by the Society for International Cultural Relations. Five volumes are contemplated in all and it is scheduled to complete them by the end of this year.

The books are Japanese language dictionary, basic Japanese grammar, book of Japanese words in three parts, Japanese grammar primer and Japanese culture reader.

The first three of the above-mentioned books are closely interrelated and so compiled that they may may be mutually utilized. The basic grammar has been completed with the other two also expected to be ready sometime this month.

Rizal Exhibition Held

Domei

MANILA, June 14.—Commemorating the 83rd birthday of Jose Rizal, Philippine patriot, an exhibition featuring various phases of his life and his achievements was opened here this morning for six days at the library gallery of the Legislative building under the sponsorship of the Departments of Education, Health and Public Welfare.

A Japanese translation of one of Rizal's masterpieces by the late Bimyosai Yamada, a noted Japanese writer during the Meiji era, will be shown at the exhibition.

Ruthless Air Attack On Burma Institution Proves a Boomerang

The inhuman "blind bombings" which have become a habit of the enemy air force along the Indo-Burma frontier proved a boomerang recently, resulting in the killing of 10 war prisoners and the injuring of seven others.

According to reports received, a hospital especially established by the Japanese military authorities in Burma for the benefit of enemy war prisoners was subjected to merciless and reckless bomb attack at 3:40 p.m. on June 12 resulting in the deaths of 10 and the injuring of seven of their former comrades.

The report as received this morning reads as follows:

"The War Prisoners' Hospital at Tanbizaya, Burma, was attacked by a formation of six enemy planes which dropped 10 bombs at a point 20 meters to the north of the institution. Ten of the war prisoners were instantly killed by the resulting explosions and seven others were more or less seriously injured."

LATIN AMERICA MOOTS NEW MEET ON POLICY

May Hold 4th Session Of Foreign Ministers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 13.—The holding of a fourth Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference is being discussed among various Latin American diplomats stationed in Washington, according to a telegram received here from the same city.

It is recalled that the third Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference was held at Rio de Janeiro in January last year when a resolution to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers was adopted by various Latin American nations. However, some of these Governments still maintain that they should like to discuss what was lacking in the previous parley by holding a fourth conference.

Those who oppose this idea contend that prior to the convening of a fourth conference, matters decided at the third conference should be thoroughly effected, inasmuch as the degree of practice greatly differs according to various nations.

They also maintain that since the attitude to be taken by various American States was thoroughly discussed at the previous conference, it is almost useless to hold another parley unless a situation arises whereby joint decision of the Governments of 21 Latin American nations is necessitated.

At any rate, it is presumed that if another parley is to be called, it will be held either in the United States or Mexico.

Triplets Born at Nagano

Male triplets were born on Monday to Mrs. Ryohei Okuyama, 36, in Shiga-mura Kitasaku-Gun, Nagano Prefecture. Both the mother and babies are in good condition.

Japanese Airmen Bomb Malayta in Solomons

Mainichi

LISBON, June 14.—The United States Navy Department announced that on June 10 a large formation of Japanese airplanes bombed the United States position on Malayta Island, northeast of Guadalcanal, according to reports from Washington. Malayta is one of the large islands of the Solomons, located about 100 kilometers northeast of Guadalcanal. It is volcanic, and about one half of Guadalcanal in size, and in the center rises a mountain 1,283 meters high. It is inhabited by a small number of Papuans. Since last autumn, United States Forces have been building airfields and other military equipment on the island.

N. CHINA OUSTS RED INFLUENCE

Pacification Corps Plays Leading Role In 'Political' Battle

Describing the terrible toll of lives the famine is taking among rural laborers and farmers in Honan, Hopeh and western Shantung, travelers arriving in Nanking gave interesting details concerning the political battle being waged in these areas between Chungking Communists and North China Pacification Units according to Wilhelm Trendel, correspondent for Transocean New Service, there.

He writes as follows in the Noon Extra, Shanghai:

"The basis of Communist penetration here, as in other places that they have succeeded in gaining a foothold—is the re-distribution of land among farmers after seizure of the property of landed gentry.

"In this manner they usually succeed in winning the confidence of the rural population, who apparently are satisfied with the safeguarding of their livelihood and are disposed to overlook the heavy taxation imposed by the Communists. In addition, the primitive propaganda of the Communist army appears to hold an appeal for the simple farmers' mind.

With cleverly camouflaged propaganda they even have succeeded in impressing farmer soldiers into their ranks.

"Drought conditions in these areas, however, have created a new situation, as despite the Red distribution of land, the complete destruction of grain and millet crops has compelled farmers to look for aid from cities situated in the great and fertile northern Chinese plain extending as far as Jehol in the north and surrounded in a semicircle by Communist areas.

"Chinese farmers in these areas therefore are more inclined than hitherto to offer cooperation to the North China Peace Preservation Corps, all the more so as the Communists have seized and buried all available stocks of supplies, which they camouflage as graves, to safeguard the provisioning of guerilla bands roaming the country.

"It is generally assumed that a relief action, if carried out on a truly magnanimous basis, will compel Chungking Communists to retreat to Sovietized areas as their guerilla operations, which are more annoying than strategically important, are dependent on the attitude of Chinese farmers.

"If the latter can be won over by the National Government, a great battle will have been won by the latter, as then only a complete restoration of normal conditions in North China could be completed."

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

American strategy is only throwing them into contradictions. The more eager they show themselves to carry on their nerve warfare the greater they betray their psychological instability and anxiety. Thus they are betraying the weakness of their fighting spirit behind their boasted equipment. We rely on our own innate strength and we have no need of a nerve warfare to whip up our morale. The enemy in relying on such methods are bound to succumb to their own hysteria.

Special Diet Session

MAINICHI—An extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet will be convoked today. The preparations of the Diet members apparently have been completed. The problem as to what part the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will play in the Diet has been threshed out ever since the organization was formed and has been settled with its reorganization following the last regular session of the Diet.

Up to the time of the last regular session, there had been no autonomous body among the members. They were under the control of the executives of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, the executives among whom there were no Diet members. It was this fact which induced Diet members to propose the reorganization of the Association. Now that the reorganization has been carried out, there have been established a chairman of the Diet Members' Council and a department of the House of Representatives, both by way of confirming the special status of Diet members within the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. No great change has been effected in regard to the House of Peers but, at any rate, the special status of all Diet members within the Association and their autonomy during such times as the Diet is in session have been established.

The Association is a political corporation. This being so it is only natural that it should locate its main force in the Diet. Thus, if it had been organized from the start solely of political organizations, the reorganization may not have been necessary. Instead, such elements as represent every class and every stratum of society had been incorporated with Diet members composing only a part of the organization. Thus the Association as such was bound to exert its pressure on the Diet. The impression was not wholly absent that Diet members were placed outside the efforts to renovate politics and to build up national unity, the two big tasks of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. The fact is that such renovation of the Diet and the political world must be undertaken by the united efforts of the people and actually such renovation has been effected by the unified efforts of the people. The first manifestation of this was seen at the time of the last elections.

This is about time that the political world and Diet affairs are left to the discretion of Diet members. Not every member is a model of statesmanship but it is important, for the principle that the Diet is the people in miniature representing their political will should be unmistakably confirmed. Clean elections have been a movement toward this end. The Diet has seen decided improvement. The expectations of the people are high that the Diet would enhance its prestige and merit more and more confidence.

Fortunately, the Diet has shown an upward swing with every session in the last few years. It is hoped that the mind of Diet members would be concentrated more on their proper tasks than on the questions of internal politics of the Association. In this respect the reorganization realized most probably has had a very salutary effect. The reorganization is also expected to enable Diet proceedings to be expedited. In fact, the preliminary examination of the business to be taken up has progressed more smoothly in both Houses than hitherto seen.

The present extraordinary session of the Diet will be a touchstone for testing whether or not the Diet members may be estimated as the kernel of the political corporation called the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

WHAT INTERESTS ME MOST IN WARTIME NIPPON

Japan's National Solidarity

"The Japanese nation is fully backing the Government confident in Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other members of his War Cabinet, proving Japan's solidarity as a nation," declared Wirat Silpin, local correspondent of the Srikrung, oldest Bangkok journal.

"Because of his straightforward and amiable nature," stated Mr. Silpin, "Tojo san is very popular among the people of Japan. He is a great leader who can guide the nation through this titanic war."

Questioned as to what impressed him most recently, the Thai correspondent declared:

"Being a national of Thailand, Japan's ally, I felt a big shock when I heard of the death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. But, as I gradually recovered from the regret, I came to know with relief that Japan has many other competent Admirals who can replace Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and crush the enemy easily with the formidable Imperial Naval Forces. Though, of course, the passing of this great Admiral is a matter for deep regret. we need not have any worry about Japan's fighting strength."

Referring to his impressions of the State Funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, Mr. Silpin commented that the function held by Imperial Order and honored by the presence of Princes of the Blood was the greatest tribute the nation could pay to the valiant hero.

Praising the Japanese for their fortitude, the Thai newspaperman declared that the people in all walks of life burn with a strong will to continue the war enduring all trying difficulties. He saw with satisfaction the populace enthusiastically engaged in anti-air raid drills under the leadership of the members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Changing his topic to the cultural side of Japan's national life, Mr. Silpin stated that he is interested in Noh plays. This national dance which has the tradition of several centuries and which embodies the essence of Japanese artistic culture should be preserved and handed down to coming generations as a national legacy. He said he is particularly attracted by the artistic, colorful costumes used in Noh plays.

"Japan is also a leading nation in music," he went on. "All people, young and old, are interested in music. I find much similarity between Japanese and Thai music."

With regard to cultural relations between Thailand and Japan, he declared:

"The Japan-Thai Cultural Institute established in Bangkok will serve to promote the cultural relationship between the two nations and will bring about closer cooperation between them. In Thailand, much efforts are being made to elevate the cultural standard of the public. We have a cultural league of which Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram is president. Madam Phibun, wife of the Premier, is also active in this field as patron of the Ladies' Branch of the same organization.

Wirat Silpin

"Inasmuch as each nation has its own inherent culture fostered by its particular climatic and racial conditions, I hope that the cultures of Japan and Thailand will be closely studied and carefully scrutinized before they are introduced to each other.

"Thailand has much to learn from Japan," Mr. Silpin went on, "in economy, engineering and architecture. I think Japanese houses are well constructed, seen from various angles. They are beautiful, comfortable to live in and convenient. Every house, however small, has a garden with particular Japanese characteristics. The sliding doors are convenient because you can change the interior of the house at will—when the doors are taken away, small rooms can be made into a big dining room or an assembly hall."

Turning to sports, he said:

"Sumo wrestling is very interesting. This sport when exercised by youths other than professional wrestlers will contribute to the improvement of the nation's physique."

82nd Special Diet Formally Convened

(Continued from Page 1)

will report on the recent war developments.

The House of Representatives will also hear the Prime Minister and the reports on war developments by the War and Navy Ministers later in the afternoon.

At the present session of the Diet, there will be no address by the Foreign and Finance Ministers, though it has been customary for these Ministers to speak after the Prime Minister at the opening of each Diet session.

As the Extraordinary Diet has been called for a session of only three days, the examination of Government bills will be commenced tomorrow immediately after the Prime Minister's address and the reports of the War and Navy Ministers.

As both Houses have already commenced the study of Government bills, their examination will be made very speedily. Submitted are eight important bills on the adjustment of enterprises, food production increase, postponement of prefectural election, and a supplementary budget bill amounting to ¥620,000,000 as well as expenditure outside the budget amounted to ¥5,750,000,000.

British Laborites Meet

Domei

LISBON, June 14.—The British Labor Party held its mass meeting at the Central Hall, London, this morning attended by more than 900 members.

Clement R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, and other leaders of the Party spoke and urged the members to support the Government. When the bill for political truce was put to vote, it was approved with an overwhelming majority of 6 to 1.

Red Cross Reveals Collection

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, June 14.—The collection, carried out by the German Red Cross on May 23 yielded the sum of 57,000,000 Reichsmarks. The result of the corresponding collection last year amounted to 44,000,000 Reichsmarks.

JAPAN SEES NEW DRIVE TO INCREASE SAVINGS

Year's Goal Set At 27-Billion Yen

A sweeping charge toward a savings goal of ¥27,000,000,000 for this year, will be launched today for a period of one month throughout the entire nation. The fierce and unquenchable desire to revenge the deaths of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and the gallant heroes of Attu will find a vent in the swelling of the savings account of each national.

During this special savings period Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Mr. Ujiiye, head of the National Savings Bureau, and others of the Finance Ministry, will give their utmost cooperation for the realization of the movement.

Also, 30 women lecturers, including Yayoi Yoshioka, Shigeyo Takeuchi, Hideko Inouye, Fusae Ichikawa and others, will assist in enhancing the savings consciousness of the people.

In this special savings period persons meriting special awards for their service toward the attainment of the ¥23,000,000,000 savings goal last year will be honored. The Finance Minister's prizes will be awarded to 221 persons, and prefectural governors' prizes to 1,301 persons.

Lecture courses on livelihood guidance will be held under sponsorship of prefectural authorities, and corps of savings leaders be dispatched to give advice to the people.

Other undertakings such as strengthening of savings associations of those receiving large incomes, readjustment and expansion of savings associations of free laborers, increase of savings of commercial and industrial people and youth factory workers, and others, will be launched so that the entire nation will fall in step with the onward march for the attainment of the savings goal.

Women's Association Creates Sub-Division

A sub-division of the Young Women's Association has been organized for Itchome, Nagatacho, Kojimachi-ku, headed by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's eldest daughter Mitsue.

Realizing that the field of women's activity on the home front has expanded from the performance of mere household duties to the assumption of whatever task in which they might serve the nation, the Prime Minister's daughter gladly accepted the responsibility.

The members of the newly organized "Tojo sub-division" have the dual objective in view of sending manly soldiers to the front and becoming good mothers. The inaugural ceremonies took place yesterday at 1:30 p.m. at the Nagata-cho National School.

Addressing the joint meeting of the Youths' Association and the Young Women's Association, the newly installed sub-division leader of the Young Women's Association spoke modestly yet with distinctive clarity to the assembly. In her face, flushed with feeling, could be discerned a striking likeness to her father.

"As we have entered the second year of war, we, young people, must unite and fully cooperate in the task of crushing America and Britain," said the Prime Minister's daughter, adding that "we must endeavor for our own enlightenment and training, but at the same time it behooves us to firmly guard the home front.

"Let us become real friends and do our bit in consultation with each other. The present is not the time to think only of one's own convenience, we must contribute our utmost for the sake of the neighborhood associations and the nation. I would ask for the cooperation of all members in the fulfillment of the aims of our service-to-the-nation movement."

Pig Iron Increased

Domei

HSINKING, June 13.—The output of pig iron in the Showa Steel Manufacturing company exceeded the quantity intended in the increased production plan in the two months of April and June.

The current month of June is also witnessing a favorable result as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

It is claimed that the present remarkable increased production in pig iron was achieved as the result of the most effective operation of the existing factory equipment.

To Hold Rites for Thiebauts

In memory of Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Thiebaut, a service will be held at the Azabu Catholic Church on Wednesday at 9 a.m. All personal friends of Colonel Thiebaut are asked to attend the service and it is requested that no flowers be sent.

DENTAL OFFICE
Dr. S. MIZOKAMI
31 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
(Opposite Oliver, Evans & Co.)
Tel. SANNOMIYA 663.

Thai Premier Voices Determination To Fight Till U.S., Britain Crushed

Convinced of Japan's Invincible and Unshakable Position in Asia; Reiterates Firm Tokyo-Bangkok Ties; Expresses Desire to Visit Nippon in Future

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BANGKOK, June 14.—Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram of Thailand, with the anniversary of the Thai Revolution forthcoming just 10 days hence, gave a 40-minute interview today from 11 a.m. at his official residence to Japanese and Thai newspapermen and to newspaper correspondents of the other Axis Powers. He voiced clear-cut and frank convictions of his own with regard to various questions by the newspapermen.

It is 10 months since the last formal meeting took place between Premier Songkhram and newspapermen in August of last year.

The impression from the meeting today with the Thai Premier was that he is in the best of health and spirits, burning with a strong determination in the face of the current decisive war situation and to fight out the war till America and Britain are crushed.

The answers given by Premier Songkhram to the questions posed by the newspapermen, in gist, follow:

Lauds Japan's Invincibility

"1. Movement of the World War Situation and the Axis Powers—I am firmly confident that Japan's invincible and undefeatable position in Asia has been established quite securely and unshakably. America and Britain, in regard to the latest battles at Attu and Guadalcanal Islands, seem to be making loud propaganda, but in long-term hostilities such developments against us mean only a scratch the enemy gave us. Speaking merely of the battles at Attu and Guadalcanal, it has so far required the enemy nearly two years to conduct that extent of fighting on such small islands. Thus, it is absolutely impossible for the enemy, whatever big armed forces they may bring, to overthrow what Japan to date has captured and built up.

"The same thing can be said of the situation in Europe. The position of both Germany and Italy has been securely established. Their occupied areas are kept secure and intact and no anxiety or unrest is felt. Those who are beaten in battles will make louder propaganda. A planned offensive which America and Britain at present are persistently propagandizing is, I observe, the most ludicrous of all international propaganda.

"2. Strengthening of Thailand-Japan Cooperation and Guidance to the Nation—To fight out this war to a victorious end, it is necessary for both Japan and Thailand to be united as one and make closest cooperation. Since the start of the war, I have made Japan-Thailand cooperation the first objective, and in that direction I have made utmost endeavors. The Thai nation has had no experience to face such a major war, and there may exist some petty complaints on the part of the Thai nation which is not accustomed to such trials. Solution of this phase of the problem, however, is my duty, and I assure you that I am taking the initiative to rightly face it.

"3. Future of Thailand-Japan Cooperation and Expectations Placed in Japan—To secure closest economic cooperation between the two nations, good understanding of the existing situation is vital. Whereas Japan under the current wartime situation bearing no small inconvenience is supplying materials and goods to us, a section of the Thai nation complains of the price of a pair of shoes having risen and of other price advance questions. How to make the nation rightly understand war economy—this is a problem left to be solved in the future. If this can be done, Japan-Thailand cooperative relations will be further strengthened.

"4. Conditions in Shan State—I started on a trip of inspection to the same area last January. But bad road conditions did not enable me to set foot into the area. I intend to start again on a trip of inspection to the same area at the nearest possible opportunity.

"5. Premier Songkhram's Visit to Japan—A visit to Japan has been my long-cherished desire, and I want earnestly to fulfil the desire. But as I am daily extremely busy attending to State affairs the circumstances at present forbid immediate realization of this desire."

U-Boats Down Seven Planes

(Continued from Page 1)

ing with Land Forces that was established in 1940 and gained considerable results in the North Africa campaign. Mainly composed of middle-sized bomber planes and fighter planes, its purpose is to attack enemy defense positions and supply routes in cooperation with land army forces.

There is also the "Strategical Air Force," principally engaged in making long-distance bombing raids on industrial centers and other enemy facilities.

Filipino Party Arrives

A party of 19 Filipinos, accompanied by three Japanese, arrived here at 9:20 a.m. today. The party has come to inspect industrial, economic, cultural and other conditions of Japan, and also to meet Japanese leaders in various fields of activity.

After staying in the capital for several days, the party will visit other parts of the country.

French Doctor Succumbs

PARIS.—The well-known French tuberculosis expert, Professor Emile Sergent, died here at the age of 76. He was a member of the French Academy as well as of academies in Buenos Aires, Brussels and Bucharest. He lectured in Argentina and Brazil in the years 1926 to 1930.

TO LET
ASHIYA
Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on the ground, measuring about 2000 tsubo, for immediate possession, Rent ¥350 per month.

A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.

Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Food Shortage In India Worse

(Continued From Page 1)

held at New Delhi on June 7, one influential member severely condemned the Government's foodstuff policy. He is said to have demanded the wholesale prohibition of sending provisions to the anti-Axis forces which is the chief factor for the shortage of food in India, and also the abolition of the rationing system, and the return to the free-sale system.

This attack of the Government's policy is said to have caused great sensation among Moslem believers throughout India, and there is now a growing indication that the anti-British sentiment in India will become severer as the days roll by.

Hotels Start Campaign

To cope with the nationwide savings campaign, hotels and inns in Gunma Prefecture recently decided to urge every lodger to purchase 'bullet stamps' worth 30 per cent of his bill, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 66,040,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2118

BIGGER OUTPUT PLANNED BY P.I.

Authorities Giving Full Cooperation In Economic Field

Domei

MANILA, June 14.—To aid in the satisfactory execution of the War of Greater East Asia, the Philippines Executive Commission, in close cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration, are now offering every possible assistance to increase agricultural production and to step up industrial productivity.

Inasmuch as the economic structure of the Philippines is mainly based on its agriculture, the authorities of the Philippine Executive Commission are closely studying matters concerning the improvement of the tenant system in the Philippines which has remained generally speaking, the same as at the time of the Spanish rule.

As the first step toward the improvement of the tenant system which in turn promises to contribute to an increased production of agricultural products, the authorities concerned recently adopted a new tenant system. The new plan is designed to place the Filipino tenant-farmers in a favorable position with regard to cotton cultivation.

The proceeds from the crop under the new plan will be divided among the tenant and the land-owner at the rate of 65 per cent and 35 per cent in favor of the tenant-farmer. The land-owners as a whole are lending their efforts in general movement.

Stress is being laid also to general industrial development by the authorities with special reference to the strengthening of the electric industry. Increased production of fuel, including coal and coconut charcoal is being aimed at.

De Gaulle Plans Quitting

Special to the Nippon Times

AMSTERDAM, June 14.—In connection with the fresh crisis which occurred in the relations between Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri H. Giraud, the British news service reports that after the cancellation of the meeting held by the "Committee of Liberation," General de Gaulle declared that he intended to resign but his advisers induced him to reconsider his attitude.

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, June 14.—The Daily Sketch dealing with the Giraud-De Gaulle conflict arrives at the conclusion that General Charles de Gaulle's threat of resigning his post would not at all contribute to the improvement of the situation.

The Daily Express emphasizes that De Gaulle should exercise more self-control upon himself.

The Sunday Observer states that de Gaulle's behavior caused dissatisfaction and discomfort. The general feeling in London, it was stressed by the paper, was against him, and declared that the people were gradually coming to the conviction that their patience with him had come to an end.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 282, 283.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 263, 493, 3837, 3838, 3839, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3870-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

CITRINE'S REMARKS CAUSE BIG UPROAR IN LONDON

Wants State Officials Admitted in Trade Unions

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, June 14.—Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary-General of the British Trade Union, according to the Evening Standard had "let loose the act among the parliamentarian pigeons" by asking the British Government contrary to the stipulations of the Trade Union Law of 1927 to admit State officials to the trade unions.

A sensation had been caused by Citrine's speech in which he further refused the recognition of important items in the Trade Union Law.

The question as to what would have to be done next, writes the paper, formed the main topic of discussions among London parliamentarians. This divergence of opinion was by far overshadowing the controversy caused by the Beveridge Plan. By it, Parliament and the Government had been split up into two opposing camps bitterly fighting each other.

Some observers opine this controversy might lead to a Cabinet crisis because in this problem the Labor ministers will most probably not agree with their Conservative colleagues.

2,000,000 Yanks Abroad

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 14.—In one year and a half since her participation in the war, the United States dispatched 2,000,000 troops abroad, United States Ambassador John G. Wynant to London declared today, according to reports from London.

Notice!
NIPPON TIMES
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
for TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA and KOBE in Booklet Form will shortly be published for 1943

All readers whose office or home telephone numbers do not appear in the present book, or whose numbers have since been changed are requested to send in additions on corrections IMMEDIATELY.

Please address
HEAD OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA—Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA—1, Itchome, Kaigandori, Tel. (2) 5240.
KOBE—65, Naniwa-machi, Tel. Sannomiya 3870-71.

Last Name — First Name — Initial
....
Office phone ....
Home phone ....
Please print or typewrite

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA